THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 113

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Asks Many Nations

Germany Centralizes Power

Washington Desires Reflation

Japan Asks What Castle Meant

Colombia Censors the Press

Whack Goes White House Pay

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Secretary of State Hull invite the heads of many nations to visit Washington in their plan to arrive at definite economic understandings. With Prime Minister MacDonald about to sail from England, the bids go to France, Italy, Germany, Japan, China, Argentina and Brazil, and still others are soon to issue. France responds quickly by designating former Premier Edouard Herriot, who favored debt payment, as its representative. Leading statesmen are expected to come. It is repeated that the Washington talks will not be collective, but individual with each power upon selected subjects. War debts will not be excluded. The World Economic Conference, to follow in London, may now go far—On many important points understanding may have been reached in advance.

¶ Germany sees the Government decree a governor-general for each of the 17 states, with state powers similar to those exercised nationally by the President. These governor-generals will have authority to put into force the policies of the central Government and will not be subject to nonconfidence votes by state legislatures. Thus even Vice-Chancellor von Papen is eclipsed, as his office as Prussian Commissioner is absorbed in that of the new governor-general. Press comment indicates that elections by parties to parliaments and state landtags will now be superfluous—The last bulwark of federalism seems to disappear.

¶ Germany is agitated even more deeply perhaps by a movement to bring about changes in its religious life. A group of influential National Socialists undertakes to revise religious teachings, to bring them into accord with ideas of the "new Reich." At the first conference in Berlin the reformers denominate themselves as "German Christians" and state that they propose to unify all Protestant churches and introduce Fascist idealism into their doctrines. A "trinity of creation" is to comprise the state, the people and the race. The Old Testament would be retained in part. The Lutheran Church lodges a strong protest—Religious tenets do not alter at will.

¶ Washington gives increasing thought to inflation as a pressing domestic problem. By their very nature acts of the Administration, such as federal economies and reduced payments, have tended to contract rather than to expand currency and credit. These deflationary moves are now to be offset by a definite reflationary program. It is believed a big bond issue may be in planning to finance an extended schedule of public works. The objectives are to halt decline, boost commodity prices and prevent the dollar from becoming more expensive. Reflation classifies as a word having a meaning all its own—It is inflation under sharp control.

¶ Japan is stirred over the purported statement of William E. Castle, former Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech at Philadelphia. Tokyo hears that Mr. Castle said the Stimson doctrine of non-recognition does not necessarily imply that the United States never would recognize Manchoukuo. This might mean much. Ambassador Debuchi is expected to ascertain how the present Administration interprets the doctrine and to inform his Government. Tokyo makes a naïve comment that the Stimson doctrine as commonly interpreted makes it a violation of what should be the first rule of diplomacy—It fails to leave itself any convenient loophole for retreat.

¶ Colombia goes under a strict press censorship. President Olaya issues a decree requiring written authority of the Minister of War before publication of any information whatsoever relative to any branch of the army or its movements, or any measures taken to safeguard the country during its warlike difficulties with Peru over Leticia. But investors in the United States and other countries are already learning, despite censorship, how intimately this war can affect them—Colombia has suspended payment of April interest on its national debt.

¶ President Roosevelt applies the 15 per cent Government cut to his own salary from the day he took office. He sends a refund check to the Treasury, which puts him squarely under his economy law even before it went into effect. Some may say a 15 per cent cut still leaves a tidy residue out of an annual salary of $75,000. Others will whistle and exclaim, "But think what he has to do to earn it!" There is a strong belief in Washington, however, that President Roosevelt will sidestep the newest Senate enactment—He won't call 30 hours a working week for Presidents!

Hitler Solidifies Reich Control By Governorships in All States

Power of Parties Apparently Removed by Firm Hand of Central Government—National Socialists Gain at Expense of Nationalists in Posts

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 8—Germany's second step toward unifying the Reich and the states was taken with a decree establishing a Governor-General for each of the 17 states yesterday.

The Govenor-Generals will have powers in the states similar to those exercised nationally by the President. They will have practically absolute authority to put into force policies determined by the central Government. Removable only by the Reich's President they will be unaffected by non-confidence votes of state legislatures. Thus the last bulwark of German federalism has gone. Politically the states will never again be able to oppose the Reich. Should the tendency toward an authoritative state continue, press comments today indicated that election of parliaments and state landtags would be entirely superfluous.

In Prussia the post of Governor-General is combined with the office of the Reich's Chancellor. Thus Herr Adolf Hitler attains the dual rôle of the Chancellorship and head of the largest German state, similar to Bismarck's time. The Prussian Diet was to have met to solve the problem of "personal union" but the meeting was called off and the new decree provided the solution.

Since Herr Hitler thus becomes head of Prussia the post of "Reich's Commissioner for Prussia" held by Herr Franz von Papen lapses. Thus complete control of a state comprising two-thirds of Germany is in National Socialist rather than in Nationalist hands. Herr von Papen is expected to remain in the Cabinet as Vice-Chancellor.

In a decree concerning public officials and pensions it is now reported that all former officials whose appointments are due to influence with former parties (Social Democratic or Communist is meant) will receive three months' salaries and only under special conditions such as extreme poverty shall a pension be permitted.

The new decree also removes anomalies, such as that under which many officials, including burgomasters of some cities are drawing salaries larger than those of Cabinet ministers.

Decorations including titles and orders are again being restored by the new decree. Titles can be granted by the Reich's President and Governor-General, but decorations only by the Reich's President.

Official reports of unemployment show that at the end of March, with the beginning of spring activities, unemployment was 337,000 less than a fortnight earlier.

Economic Upset Is Believed Sign Of a New Order

Rising Standard of Living Is Declared Way to New Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8—Progressively rising general standards of living are needed to restore prosperity, it was declared here last night by Mr. Lewis L. Lorwin, member of the Council of the Brookings Institution, Washington, speaking at the final session of the University of Concurrent Affairs Institute.

Few of the proposals offered as panaceas for the economic disorder could be effective, asserted Mr. Lorwin, because they are based on the notion that this condition is only a temporary derangement. He said true planning must go to a basic economic and social transformation, which has been brought on by technological and other changes.

"National economic planning," said Mr. Lorwin, "is based upon the feeling that we are out of balance along all lines—in price relationships, in income distribution, in wealth control, in industrial relations, in public financing and in political and social attitudes. Its basic idea is that we must apply new methods to the situation. The problem is to formulate definite social goals and to devise methods of coordination and of purposeful procedure to achieve that goal."

The goal, he says, is a higher standard of living which would provide minimum essentials for all and an increasing amount and variety of non-essentials, making for fuller living. He believes this goal also involves smoothing the course of economic progress by minimizing extremes of fluctuation and mitigating the consequences of depression. Offering a program, Mr. Lorwin said:

"The method consists in using research to investigate the general needs of the people and to organize production in such a way as to meet these needs steadily and coöperatively. Planning involves new machinery in the form of industrial boards and councils charged with the task of coördinating the objectives of the separate industries and regions and of directing national activities toward common ends.

"While national economic planning appears in the form of a new idea and method," continued Mr. Lorwin, "it is no sense a complete break with the past."

Boy Editor Induced To Resume Weekly

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The several hundred readers of the Thornapple Street News, edited by Chevy Chase, (Md.) youngsters, missed their weekly copy of the mimeographed four-page sheet so much when the paper suspended recently on arrival of a baby sister that nine-year-old editor, Larry Williams, has announced resumption of publication.

"This is the first issue of our paper since we stopped in February when there was a new baby at the editor's home," declared the leading editorial in the new edition. "We are glad to be getting the paper out again, because we want to learn the different things we wouldn't learn unless we had the paper; and it gives us something to do. When something happens now we can tell you about it and we can earn some money, too. Lots of things happened around the inauguration and we were sorry not to give you that news."

The advent of the baby at the editor's home even had a repercussion on an advertisement of a neighborhood pharmacy, appearing in the paper. It declared that the store could furnish puzzles, papers, candies, ice cream and "things to fix babies with."

'Near Beer' Plays Stellar Rôle In 'Back to the Bar'

Boston Imbibers Rant Over 'Good Old Stuff' That Few of Them Get

Legalized beer rode into Boston last night to find the city unwittingly celebrating on one-half of one per cent.

Stores were crowded with prospective customers while many shopkeepers did their best to unload old stock before they filled the shelves with 3.2 per cent beer. Hilarity prevailed in many places where proprietors had not yet received their new beer licenses. How were the customers to know that what they were quaffing with apparent relish was nothing more than the same old one-half of 1 per cent allowed under prohibition?

"I haven't tasted anything like this in 14 years," a voice sounded through an open door as a glass of one-half of 1 per cent was raised aloft.

"What a business they are doing," a bystander remarked, only to be reminded by a traffic officer that the buyers were unleashing their imaginations. "It's the same stuff they've been selling right along," he observed.

One sandwich shop was packed to the gunwales with customers who could have secured the same service last week or the week before. "It's a great thing, imagination," another bystander commented.

"There're intoxicated, all right—with illusions," another said.

There were few arrests. Police cleanups were not necessary as long as shopkeepers were staging their own "cleanups" of inventory stock, was the comment of Mr. Arthur Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. And on top of that, he said, the police were inclined to be lenient as they probably will be for the first few weeks of legalized beer.

Of the 125 permits issued under the new control law in Boston, yes-

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Inflation Rears Its Head Again In Political Talks

Appears in Relief Bills and Subject Is Heard on All Sides

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The question of inflation—never far below the surface of political discussion here—is once more at the forefront of domestic problems in Washington. Practically all other economic questions tie in with it.

It is a feature in the farm relief report introduced by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which went out of its way to incorporate a demand for inflation written by Senator Elmer D. Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma. It will be a feature in the banking reform bills to be introduced next week. It is involved in every discussion of the Roosevelt relief measures. Hardly a day passes when the subject is not brought up on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The paradox of the situation is that, up to the present, the actions of the Roosevelt Administration have been definitely deflationary rather than inflationary. That is, they have tended to contract the amount of currency and credit outstanding in the country, rather than to expand them and thereby reduce commodity prices and add to the debt burden. To counteract the deflationary effects of recent fiscal events, federal economies and reduced pay to veterans brought about under Mr. Roosevelt, the Administration is now looking about for a big reflationary program.

This may take the form of a big bond issue to finance a spectacular program of public works. Both for political and economic reasons the Administration seems to be forced in the direction of reflationary activity.

Counter-activity by the White House is clearly required if the President desires to prevent the wilder inflationary proposals of Congress from getting out of hand; while even conservative financial observers agree that the major step needed to fight the trade decline is to stop deflation, to boost commodity prices, and prevent the dollar becoming any more expensive—thereby loading additional hardships on debtors everywhere.

The statement that the Roosevelt Administration policies thus far have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Oil-Electric Train In England Affords Speed and Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The latest challenge of British railways to rival road traffic—an oil-electric passenger express—can transport 65 passengers a distance of 230 miles for a fuel cost of less than 10s.

A service of these rail coaches was run between London and Birmingham during the recent British Industries Fair, which was held simultaneously in the two cities. The coaches are intended to draw a trailer coach, forming a two-coach train set, giving a total carrying capacity of 120 passengers. An attractively decorated saloon, pantry, kitchen and other accommodation were included.

Each two-coach set is provided with a driving compartment in the trailer coach in order that the train can be driven in either direction without being turned round at the termini.

The main line of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway from Euston to Birmingham—a distance of 113 miles, over which the express ran in 2 hours 6 minutes—is the original London & Birmingham Railway laid out by George and Robert Stephenson, and opened in 1838.

First U. S. Flag Unfurled Over Alaska Comes Into Possession of the Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 8—The first American flag to be unfurled over the Territory of Alaska has left its hiding place in the archives of the State Department in Washington, D. C., and returned home—to Alaska—where it will be cherished, because of its historical value. With its tattered stripes and 36 battered stars it rests in the Territorial Museum in Juneau, the capital city of Alaska.

The American Legion Post of Juneau, learning recently that this flag still existed, took steps to have it returned to the Territory. Having succeeded, it was presented to the Territory in the presence of the Alaska Eleventh Legislature, assembled, on March 22, in the house chambers with an impressive ceremony.

The frayed flag was escorted to the Speaker's desk by Senator Alfred J. Somers and Representative J. H. Kehoe, World War veterans. It was accepted in behalf of the Territory by the Rev. A. P. Kashaveroff, Russian priest and curator of the Territorial Museum, one of the few survivors who witnessed the transfer of the Territory to the United States on Oct. 18, 1867.

Mr. Kashaveroff gave a graphic description of the event. "In the presence of nearly 500 Russian and American troops," he said "Capt. Alex Pestchrouff, the Russian commissioner, handed Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, American Commissioner, the papers of transfer, and ordered, under a booming salute from the Russian navy vessel anchored in the Sitka Bay, the lowering of the Russian flag. General Rousseau, accepting the papers ordered the American flag—this flag—to the mast. The American navy vessel saluted it as it was unfurled, cheers burst from the American soldiers, which General Rousseau quickly silenced, and we were on American soil with this flag, which you now see spread upon the Honorable Speaker's desk, floating in the sunshine, and it was a sunny day, over Sitka's beautiful island-dotted harbor."

Adding a bit of interest to the speech Mr. Kashaveroff related the story of the "other flag" which was hoisted, almost simultaneously with the one just presented, by a real native Alaskan—a Chilkat Indian Chief.

It seems that an American revenue cutter, President Lincoln, had arrived ahead of the official consort and was spending some time cruising southeastern Alaska. The vessel made a stop at a Chilkat Indian village, where its chief came aboard wearing a shabby English officer's coat and hat and flying the Hudson Bay Company's official flag. Seeking to gain favor with the chief, the American captain gave him an American officer's coat and hat in place of the worn English uniform, and an American flag.

The chief learning from the cutter's officer that he and his people were now subjects of the country which used the bright stripes and stars as its symbol, hoisted this flag, in the presence of his tribe and the President Lincoln's officers, over his native village almost at the same time that General Rousseau ordered the present flag over the Russian fort of Sitka. "Unfortunately," Mr. Kashaveroff added, "this 'other flag' is forever lost."

Haphazard Railroad Growth In the U. S. Given Form By Vanderbilt, Who Had Vision

He It Was Who Saw Necessity of Through Lines, and Who Ushered In That Golden Period of Building the Transcontinental Roads

All Aboard, America—*Sixth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the idea of the railroad finally caught hold of the public imagination, it took the throttle in its teeth. And when the smoke cleared away in the 1850's, state treasuries were bankrupt, bonds were acting in a manner that seems strangely familiar today, and the map of the country looked as if a seamstress had casually dropped ends of thread here and there.

It was a typical speculative craze, of the sort which many times has followed a new discovery. The aviation industry had one quite like it in the late twenties. Shrewd promoters lit bonfires, called public meetings and used all the arts of propaganda to whip up the public zeal to heights as yet unjustified. Legislators were persuaded to believe that they had found a new source of revenue for sadly depleted state coffers. Land speculators plied their booming operations. And, of course, the public eventually held the bag—full of beautifully engraved paper souvenirs.

One has only to take a sober inventory at the time of the Civil War, when the first railroad era ended, to see how haphazard it all had been. Roads began almost anywhere and ended almost anywhere. There were only single tracks, in eight gauges, and no important bridges. Practically all the companies were unrelated individual enterprises, whose builders had no vision beyond the connecting of two points—usually a short distance apart.

Successful as many companies were, if you reckon in terms of passengers and freight rather than dividends on swollen stock, this lack of through trunk lines left the canals still flourishing. The river steamboats of the Mississippi Valley—floating palaces—were still in full swing. So until the Civil War, it appears that the railroads had been through an age of booming progress, but not of assured success. Some few roads made handsome profits but in general railroad stocks were regarded with suspicion.

It is not hard to see why the Civil War is called the beginning of a new era. Before the declaration of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Towns in Britain Revert to Wages Paid Before Cuts

Move for Higher Pay as Incentive to Industry Reported Growing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fifteen major town councils have restored this year wages cuts they have made since 1931. They are those of East Ham, Portsmouth, Paddington, Gloucester, Swindon, Southport, Wallasey, Richmond, Reading, Peterborough, Kettering, Worthing, Wood Green, Mitcham and Lancaster. The Wiltshire County Council has done the same.

The London County Council has decided not to renew expiring wages cuts sanctioned 15 months ago. On the other hand this last named body has appointed an economy committee which is investigating the whole question of future wages rates for its workers.

The action taken by the British firm of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in restoring from April 3 to its 25,000 workers, wages cuts, totaling £180,000 annually, is regarded as an attempt to give labor a share in reviving industry. Cordially worded resolutions of thanks have been passed by a number of the "works councils" of those affected.

The Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council representing 48 other firms engaged in similar business has met and agreed to differentiation in wages rates. This, while not committing British chemical firms generally to the adoption of a similar course, clears the way for such action as soon as trade conditions allow.

Meanwhile the chief British railway companies have temporarily abandoned endeavors they have recently been making to secure a nation-wide reduction in the wages of the 600,000 workers they employ.

It has long been contended in British labor circles that high wages are an essential factor in world trade recovery, owing to their effect in increasing general purchasing power. This proposition receives indirect support from a large and influential body of British economists who have started a movement for "wise spending" as a means of trade recovery.

The numbers of the British employers who take a similar view, though limited, show a tendency to increase. Lord Beaverbrook, writing in his newspaper, the Daily Express, says: "I want to put more money into the pockets of the spending classes in the interests of trade and industry. More purchasing power will benefit us all."

Wages cuts, however, have by no means ceased. Such cuts are estimated to amount in all during the past 18 months to about £80,000,000 annually.

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Things Present

The encouraging news on French foreign policy, and Norway's acceptance of an adverse decision by the World Court are discussed on the Editorial page.

The Governor of New Hampshire tells about his method of book collecting. Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

Evidently, the poet who wrote "Snow Interval" has a room that faces east. Home Forum page.

By all means, after finishing your paper, mark the Progress in Education page and send the Monitor to a graduate of West Point.

And Things to Come

How rubber tires and gasoline changed America will be summarized in Monday's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Monday brings the Children's page; the News of Music, Art, and Theaters page; Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By"; Hymnal Notes; and the weekly list of radiocasts.

Army Camps Hum As Men Push Near Work in Forests

First Contingents, Selected From 17 Large Cities, Start Conditioning

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP) — Army camps in the East bustled with activity today as recruit after recruit for the forestry conservation corps piled in to begin two weeks of conditioning.

The first contingent of 25,000 men, 18 to 25, has been selected from 17 large cities. All were due in the army camps by nightfall. After two weeks they will go into the forests to work for $1 a day and keep.

The Labor Department is rushing plans for selecting the second contingent which will be taken from western states. In all 250,000 men are to be enrolled, and put to work by July 1.

The forest and park services have outlined forest projects which will require more than 1,000,000 man months of labor to complete. The first projects will be approved next week.

Both the national park and forest services have field men at work spotting likely camp sites which are available to roads and trails, to water and supplies and at the same time within easy walking distance of the proposed work. The Interior Department proposes to establish camps in some instances on Indian lands and the public domain.

The Labor Department indicated that the class of workers being selected — unemployed, unmarried men between 18 and 25, who are willing to assign from $22 to $25 of their $30 monthly pay to dependents—are showing great eagerness to enroll.

They are certified, after selection, to army recruiting offices and there given physical examinations. The physical standard used is not as strict as required for army enlistments. When accepted they are sent to the conditioning camps.

At Baltimore, of the first 68 men certified, all passed the physical examination and were enrolled. At Philadelphia, only 18 of the first 203 men were rejected. At Washington the first seven men certified were enrolled.

Delays in certifying the men were reported from many of the other 14 cities, with welfare groups making a survey of all men receiving aid and listed as unemployed to guide the selection. Mr. Robert Fechner tonight announced that the War Department has made the following army posts and depots available as conditioning centers for the men selected as members of the conservation corps:

Army Corps Area 1—Portland Harbor, Maine; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Fort Henry G. Wright, New York; Fort Adams, Rhode Island; Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Corps Area 2—Fort Dupont, Delaware; Fort Hamilton, New York; Fort Hancock, New Jersey; Mitchel Field, New York; Fort Totten, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; Madison Barracks, New York; Fort Slocum, New York; Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Fort Wadsworth, New York; Fort Jay, New York; Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, New York; Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Detroit's Mayor Named To Philippines Post

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt expanded his new governmental machine yesterday with the selection of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit for the prized Governor-Generalship of the Philippine Islands.

In selecting Mayor Murphy he decided definitely to retain Mr. Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut as Attorney-General.

Debt-Payment Sponsor To Represent France

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EDOUARD HERRIOT

Tasmania at Last Wins Its Freedom In Coastal Trade

After 12 Years' Struggle Big British Liners to Again Visit Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—One of the greatest political fights ever staged by a British community for the right of freedom to trade with its own kith and kin has been won by the inhabitants of Tasmania against the Commonwealth of Australia.

This fight was against the restrictive clauses of the coastal provisions of the Navigation Act, which reserved the coast to Australian registered vessels and deprived the islanders of the services of British liners, which visit Tasmanian ports for overseas lading.

This act came into force on July 1, 1921, 17 years after it was first introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament, and without any respite since that date the Tasmanians have carried on their fight for relief from what they have regarded as a very oppressive measure, and they have now been rewarded with a considerable measure of success. The restrictions have been partially relaxed, and once more after a lapse of 12 years British liners are carrying inter-state passengers between Australian and Tasmanian ports.

There have been Royal Commissions of inquiry and various other investigations into Tasmania's complaints against the barriers on trade with the Commonwealth erected by the Navigation Act, but although these have been found to be well grounded the Commonwealth could never bring itself to granting the relief desired.

As the result of the partial lifting of the trade barriers about a score of British liners are at liberty this summer to bring tourists from Queensland and New South Wales to Tasmania with its wonderland of mountains, rivers and lakes teeming with fish, and in addition to these ships calling for overseas lading, the British companies have laid on four great liners, including two 22,000-tonners, to make special tourist cruises to Tasmania. One of them already has booked up 1000 tourists. The ships also have been given permission to carry passengers' motorcars and advantage of this is being taken by many visitors to traverse Tasmanian motor roads.

The interstate companies have cut their passage fares between New South Wales and Tasmania by 30s. with a reduction of £3 for special excursions, and the freight on passengers' motor cars has been cut as much as 50 per cent, with a general reduction in freight of 10 per cent. In addition the passenger route between Melbourne and Hobart, which had been closed for 16 years, has been reopened to British ships, which are being well supported.

A further result of the fight is that Tasmania will no more be left without direct passenger communication with New South Wales, as she has been of late years.

Slump Goes Primitive And Explores Congo

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Going back after 28 years to what was then a primitive village in the Belgian Congo, Dr. Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago sociologist, found that while the boom had reached there, in the meantime, so had the slump. Although the little village of Coquilhatville has grown to a metropolis of 20,000 and has all the modern conveniences, and the people wear clothes instead of the primitive loin cloth, it is difficult to tell whether the natives are any happier now than they were before, Dr. Faris said on returning.

During the boom period the region, which is about 900 miles up the Congo River, became prosperous through the production of rubber, palm oil, copal gum, lumber and minerals, Dr. Faris found, but he discovered that there is now a shortage of money and the natives are feeling the pinch. Nevertheless, they displayed all the most up-to-date improvements, motor roads, traffic policemen, electric lights, banks, safes, sanitary plumbing, telephones, taxis and a wireless station.

Dr. Faris spent several years in the region as a missionary at the beginning of this century and returned recently to obtain material for a book on the social changes which had taken place.

Trade Parley Scope Widened At Washington

Roosevelt Invitations to Further Powers Are Issued Rapidly

Debt Study Indicated

While Discussions Will Be Individual, Interlinking of Action Is Evident

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Invitations to further governments to be represented here in discussions preliminary to the world economic conference keep issuing from the Department of State with machine-gun rapidity, and are swiftly broadening the base for the entire negotiations, a factor warmly welcomed by the powers.

Now it seems that, unlike any conference in recent history, the meeting scheduled for London will be prepared by talks whose aim will be to thresh out agreement in advance. Moreover, the chances increase that spokesmen of equal eminence with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may after all make the pilgrimage to Washington.

Diplomatic circles here have been agreeably surprised to learn that the prospects of M. Edouard Herriot's coming are first-rate. There are even rumors that Signor Benito Mussolini might forsake his 10-year resolution not to leave Italian soil in order to confer with President Roosevelt under the dispensation of the new deal in foreign policy.

Only Russia Excluded

To date, first official invitations have gone out to the following powers to send the heads of their governments, subordinate ministers, or ordinary diplomatists: Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, China, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Shortly the list will be extended to lesser European countries, members of the British Commonwealth, and scattered powers.

The door is closed to no government except Russia. And even there, indications exist that the new Administration would like to lift the 15-year ban which has prevented recognition of a Soviet beside whose delegates official Americans have sat at more than one conference. But it is considered that the present moment is not propitious.

The talks in Washington, it is again iterated by both White House and State Department, will not be collective. They will be individual with each power, over a selected range of subjects. This selectiveness is designed to keep the war debts question within bounds. Of the nine governments so far invited, only three are debtor states to the United States. Emphasis may thus fall designedly upon general economic issues. Mr. MacDonald will be welcomed above all in his capacity as president of the World Economic Conference.

Debt Survey Indicated

Nevertheless, many aspects of the war debts problem fall inescapably within the general economic framework, and any agreement with Great Britain and France on broader issues cannot fail, it is recognized here, to survey also the debts.

Official opinion here is much encouraged at the possible coming of M. Herriot, for it is felt that choice of him as a spokesman may well be a prelude to a determination to meet the debt installment due last Dec. 15.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, are steadily continuing their preparatory talks. Communiqués are no longer issued, but it is learned that the investigations maintain their clarifying value, and are rapidly approaching the point where something more than mere exploration may be expected.

French Acclaim Scope Allowed by Roosevelt In Washington Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 8—The French Government has chosen M. Edouard Herriot, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and France's leading statesman, to represent the nation at the Washington conference convoked by President Roosevelt in the effort to revive world trade.

Receiving the formal invitation late yesterday, the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Daladier, had an hour's consultation with M. Herriot who promised to give a definite reply within three days.

The Monitor understands, however, that it is practically certain that he will agree to head the French delegation. M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, M. Louis Serre, Minister of Commerce, and perhaps other economic experts would accompany him, it is reported here.

The French Government, the Monitor is able to state, is enthusiastic over enlargement of the scope of the preliminary conference at Washington, and regret is expressed here that M. Daladier himself is unable to accept President Roosevelt's invitation on account of his pressing parliamentary duties. The Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, likewise is prevented from going by the imminence of the reopening of the Disarmament Conference.

However, press reports received here from Washington indicate that M. Herriot would be welcomed in the United States because of his courageous stand over the payment of the December debt installment.

Harvard Business School Weighs Its 25 Years of Work

Quarter-Century of Service to Be Celebrated by Various Observances

Pausing at the threshold of its celebration, the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration applies the yardstick to its 25 years of service to the business world.

Monday is the day on which the school will officially observe its 25th birthday, with addresses at the Harvard Memorial Church by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard Business School. Subsequent meetings of the celebration will be held at the Baker Library on April 13, 21, 28, and May 5. At these meetings business, political and labor leaders have been invited to discuss their problems with educators.

"In all sorts of ways," said Dean Donham this morning, "education is being challenged in a day of rapid changes. Breadth of vision and frequent reappraisal are necessary if the universities are to fit men for the leadership of the future. It is for the purpose of discussing these broad changes of great social significance that the anniversary program has been developed, not as a review of the progress of business education in the past."

Nevertheless, officials at Morgan Hall point to a series of real accomplishments since the school was first founded in 1908, for the purpose of training men for the diplomatic service, then for consular positions, and finally for business executives.

Perhaps the most worthy contributions have been in the field of business ethics. "Though it may not be apparent at the surface in a time when the unscrupulous are being weeded out of business, yet it is true," said Mr. Morgan Hall, "that the ethics of business is improving. This period of readjustment will be followed by much higher standards. Business men as a group are not going to take a stigma for the misdemeanors of a few."

Just as lawyers refer to case books on law to discover past decisions on various points, so the business man of the future will refer to case books on business to solve the problems which arise under his management. The Harvard Business School was the pioneer in establishing the case system for studying actual problems. Already such questions as how to pay labor, the costs of doing business, problems of marketing, how much to spend on advertising, chain store merchandising and the like have been dealt with in case and problem books, providing a "business reservoir for the use of business."

Nearly $3,000,000 has been spent in the last 10 years on research of this nature, undertaken primarily to provide material for teaching and secondarily to help the various trades interested. A large portion of this money has been provided by large groups of allied industries.

This year Harvard has met a need arising out of the present economic situation by holding an extra session. Next year another is planned for older men in executive positions.

"Our graduates have had surprising success in obtaining positions even in these times of stress," said Dean Donham. "Out of approximately 156,000 graduates less than 200 were found to be unemployed according to our November census. Most of these," he added, "showed little promise of accomplishment while in the school."

Another method of gauging the value of business school training at Harvard is the way in which graduates are paying back their loans. While in the university, funds not exceeding the amount of the tuition are loaned when necessary to those considered "good moral risks." So far the losses from non-repayments have been less than 2 per cent. During 1932 repayments were greater by far than any previous year and from 15 to 20 per cent of the loans were paid before they were due.

Rock Lies Buried 610,000,000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, S. Af.

ROCK in the Phoenix reef, Rhodesia, was calculated to be 610,000,000 years old by Mr. A. MacGregor, government geologist of Southern Rhodesia, when he was giving evidence recently in the High Court here during a mining law suit. He said he was able to fix the relative age of the rock by means of a dike which cut through it.

Museum Disposes Of Plaster Casts

Colored prints in place of plaster casts will adorn the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington Avenue as a result of a general house cleaning of valueless exhibits. Even museums must keep up-to-date and since the officials of the Boston institution have decided to sweep down the walls and bring its exhibits more in keeping with similar museums elsewhere, they have been able to dispose of about 5000 plaster casts which have bedecked its walls and collected dust for years.

While such casts at one time were thought indispensable in an institution of this kind, serving as drawing models for countless hopeful artists, the trend today is toward photographs and color prints which are reproductions of the finest art works and which serve the purpose equally well if not better.

But the museum has just begun with the plaster casts. And as its officials browse around the corridors of the building and up into its treasure attic, their critical eyes are discerning many additional articles, the value of which has depreciated and which they gladly will turn over to other institutions.

Theater Discussed In Social Aspects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 8—"The theater, more than any other art, lends itself to consideration in social terms," said Mr. Elmer Rice, playwright, who spoke before the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College last night. Mr. Rice pointed out that the theater calls for the collaboration of people, of many different kinds of people—authors, directors, actors, scenic designers and many others.

"It is peculiar in this respect," Mr. Rice said. "In most arts, the artist expresses directly to the spectator what he wishes to say, but between the creative artist in the theater and his audience there intervene these various people and types of people."

"Furthermore," continued the speaker, "the response is a social response rather than an individual one, because plays are presented to an audience gathered under peculiar and formal circumstances. In this way, a play gets a social reaction which no other art receives. Both of these things give the theater a social character which other arts do not possess."

Roosevelt Sends Back 15 P. C. of His Salary

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt is taking the regular 15 per cent cut in pay he decreed for other government workers, but he has made his own reduced salary effective as of March 4 rather than April 1.

In cashing his first month's pay check yesterday the President wrote out a check for the Treasury equal to 15 per cent of this installment of his $75,000 annual salary. His first return to the Treasury under the self-administered pay cut totaled $843.75.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 38; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with light rain or snow in north portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, diminishing, and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	60	Montreal	38	44
Bismarck	32	50	Nantucket	42	50
Boston	44	47	New Orleans	60	72
Buffalo	32	36	New York	42	50
Calgary	16	32	Norfolk, Va.	50	60
Charleston	58	70	North Platte	42	70
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	44	58
Cincinnati	38	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	82
Denver	36	68	Pittsburgh	34	42
Eastport, Me.	38	40	Portland, Me.	42	43
Hatteras	60	68	Raleigh	56	64
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	54	68
7 p.m. April 8	70	..	St. Paul	32	46
Helena, Mont.	24	42	Salt Lake City	32	52
Huron, S. D.	36	56	San Francisco	44	62
Jacksonville	60	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	56
Kansas City	62	70	Seattle	38	46
Key West	78	86	Tampa	62	76
Los Angeles	52	62	Washington	46	56
Memphis	56	72	Wichita, Kan.	58	78
Miami, Fla.	76	86	Williston, N.D.	32	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 8.
B—Maximum April 7.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 9:38 p. m., Sunday 10:03 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:47 p. m.

McKnight Discharge Opposed

Opposition to the discharge from bankruptcy of Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, arose last night from two sources when objections were filed in the Federal District Court by Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, acting for the Medford Trust Company, and Mr. Frederick Nichols, in behalf of Mr. Maurice I. Flagg. McKnight filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 2, 1932, and the case is scheduled for a hearing in the Federal District Court next Monday.

In 'Le Million'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Louis Allibert, in the René Clair Film Which Will Be Revived at the Fine Arts Monday and Tuesday.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Dick Whittington" closes at the Copley tonight.

Signor Podrecca's puppet players, "The Piccoli," will open a return engagement Monday evening at the Plymouth, including their version of "The Barber of Seville" as novel feature at the evening performances. There will be daily matinées, except on Monday, with an additional matinée Saturday morning. "The Sleeping Beauty" will be the central piece in the matinée programs.

The Yiddish Players, with Miss Jenny Goldstein, will appear at the Majestic from Tuesday to Saturday in a play called "The Struggle for a Mother."

The Fine Arts next week offers revivals of popular items: "Le Million" on Monday and Tuesday, "Congress Dances (English version) Thursday and Friday. A new German film, "Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," will be presented beginning next Saturday.

The Pulitzer prize musical play, "Of Thee I Sing," will return to the Shubert, beginning next Saturday evening.

The Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, will open a three-weeks visit at the Hollis, April 17, with a new play, "The New Gossoon," by Arthur Shiels.

On the same evening, "Blossom Time" will be revived at the Majestic, and "No, No, Nanette," at the Copley.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

Of seasonal interest is the special display of flower paintings arranged at Grace Horne's Gallery. The rooms look very cheerful and festive, hung with paintings which are intended to decorate.

A number of painters are represented, who have received comment at one time or another in these columns for their solo exhibitions. What interests us chiefly is the ensemble, the comparison of styles, the differing intensities, the types of concentration, the moods. Given the same tune, each performer interprets it differently. Unwittingly he gives the key to his temperament, to his capacities, and occasionally to his shallowness.

The flower has become one of the most popular subjects. These are days when painters are indifferent about the human aspect of their pictorialization; a blossom is as good as a beautiful face for their purposes. They paint harmonies, patterns of color, moods and petals and vivid colors gain the end as effectively as the complicated human visage.

Here at Grace Horne's we may see plants and bouquets painted with the free, veiled impressionistic surface. We may see flowers which are thoughfully constructed, evoked through manipulation of planes and juxtaposition of tones. We may see still-life groups in which each object on a table becomes a contributory detail in a pattern, a spot of color, an accent, a foil for throwing things into relief. We may see, besides, plants painted with utmost meticulousness, with an unerring surface rendering which gives an uncanny reality to the subject. The perfume is lacking; all else is there.

Amongst the aquarelles, there is less distinguished performance. In water color, painters of flowers sometimes blur their effects and slur over necessary accents.

However, the oils constitute a strong, handsome group—one of the most stirring displays we have seen at the gallery this season.

Work on Macon For Trial Flight Nearly Complete

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday that the first trial flight of the airship Macon, sister ship of the Akron, will be held at Akron, Ohio, next Thursday.

The ship will be completed Wednesday and, weather permitting, will take off early the next day. The board of inspection and survey of the department headed by Rear Admiral George C. Day will arrive in Akron Monday to be on hand for the first tests. The ship will be manned by naval officers and enlisted men for the trial flights.

More Wreckage of Akron Recovered by Destroyer

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—A duralumin locker from the dirigible Akron was picked up at sea yesterday by the United States destroyer Cole, one of the fleet searching the scene of the disaster off the New Jersey coast.

The finding of additional wreckage from the dirigible was made known in a message from the Cole to the cruiser Portland, sea headquarters for the search, picked up by the naval radio service here and made public by the third naval district headquarters.

Boston Prepared For Forestry Quota

Army officials at the army base in South Boston are prepared to examine recruits in President Roosevelt's reforestation army who present proper credentials from the Department of Labor, it was announced today. Successful applicants are to be transported by army trucks and trains to Fort Devens where they will receive two weeks' training in forest work.

Acceptance of applicants for the 900 Boston jobs now available was discontinued yesterday by Mr. Walter C. Conroy, state director of federal employment and Labor Department representative, after 18,000 men had registered for the work.

At the same time, Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding general of the First Corps Area, urged unemployed men seeking enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps not to go to army recruiting stations or army posts in the New England area unless they have proper credentials from the United States Department of Labor. No applicant, he said, can be accepted at these points unless he has these credentials.

Public Welfare Board Makes Back Payments

The overseers of public welfare have voted to make payments to recipients of aid of the amounts which were temporarily withheld during the bank holiday, according to a statement issued yesterday. "Action taken by the overseers at that time was rendered necessary because of lack of available currency," the statement said. But the reduction then effected involved the elimination of the rent item from the family budget.

"It is to be clearly understood," the statement reads, "that the recipients are to use these back payments only to discharge their obligations to their landlords. The board will insist upon the production of satisfactory evidence that these payments have been made."

Air Instructor Named

Capt. Joseph A. Wilson, of the United States Army Air Corps, has been assigned as air corps instructor for the twenty-sixth division aviation, Massachusetts National Guard, in addition to his duties at the Boston Airport, it has been learned from Washington.

Inflation Rears Its Head Again In Political Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tended to be deflationary does not come from critics of the new President—it is admitted by the White House itself. The admission is in character with the frankness of the new President, and takes some of the sting out of the growing undercurrent of concern which had been heard here to the deflationary moves.

The acknowledgment is accompanied from the White House with a clear statement that reflationary steps are being worked out, and will be announced in due time. To complete the picture, Mr. Roosevelt is known to be against any such inflationary scheme as setting printing presses to work to secure fiat money. Changing the gold content of the dollar is another of the proposals which would meet just as firm opposition from the new Administration.

Summing up inflationary and deflationary steps of Mr. Roosevelt so far, the balance is seen to be all on the side of the latter.

About 4000 banks have failed to reopen after the bank holiday. These have tied up about $4,000,000,000 in deposits, representing a drastic and deflationary contraction in currency.

Veterans' pensions have been cut by about $450,000,000. Other government economies and salary cuts have brought the total expected reduction in the Government's expenditures to $1,000,000,000.

The necessity both of the bank holiday and of reducing the federal budget is denied by no one here. But the immediate fiscal effects of these steps have been to contract currency and purchasing power. In some localities the banking situation is still acute. Set against the disadvantages of these steps are tremendous benefits in public confidence and morale. These benefits will far outweigh temporary discomfort from further deflation if additional constructive steps can now be taken.

Recent increases in prices of certain farm products seem to reflect market anticipation that reflationary steps are forthcoming. At least two of the new Administration's enacted laws have been distinctly reflationary.

First is the reforestation project, involving about $250,000,000 expenditure, with ultimate employment to 250,000 men. Then, direct relief to states has been authorized, up to a possible limit of $500,000,000.

In addition, the Roosevelt $2,000,000,000 farm relief program, to modify the farmers' mortgage problem, will ultimately probably release purchasing power, though accompanying it is a scaling down of land values to the disadvantage of mortgage holders. The same mixed results will flow from the administration urban mortgage relief measure, soon to be introduced.

Advocates of inflation thought they saw currency expansion when Mr. Roosevelt secured authorization of the $2,000,000,000 in new Federal Reserve notes, at the time of the bank holiday. However, the Government actually issued only $600,000,000 of these notes and of these only $15,000,000 have actually got into public circulation.

Ancient Cliff Dwelling in Arizona Depicted in Peabody Museum Model

A miniature model of an ancient Arizona cliff-dwelling, the work of Mr. S. J. Guernsey, curator of archæology, and Mr. Theodore B. Pitman, is on exhibition today at the Peabody Museum in Cambridge.

Graphically it tells how the pueblo dwellers of the 13th century put to use the hollow of a great cliff in Segi Canyon. The data necessary for building the Harvard model were obtained by the museum expedition of 1928. Several weeks were spent in camp at the ruin making detailed plans, measurements, and a great many photographs as well as color studies on canvas.

The model was constructed in Cambridge and has been placed in a special case artificially illuminated. Not only is it intended to serve as a model cliff dwelling but also to provide space for the exhibition of specimens obtained from near-by ruins, illustrating the culture of the period.

Today the ruin in Segi Canyon is well known to students of Pueblo archæology, but until Aug. 5, 1909, it was undiscovered. In modeling the site, an attempt has been made to show it as it actually appears to the observer. To accomplish this, perspective has been forced, to establish the illusion of distance. The portion shown in the model covers about 160 feet of the west end. Most of the rooms were living and store rooms, though there are also a few ceremonial chambers or kivas. The masonry is of two kinds, laid-up stone with adobe mortar, and daub and wattle.

Irish Teachers Plan Strike

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, April 8 (AP) — Ten thousand national school-teachers in the Irish Free State are arranging a one-day strike as a protest against a 6 per cent salary cut proposed in a bill pending in the Dail. The strike is planned for April 26, the day the Dail reassembles after the Easter recess.

New England Fuel Oil Loss

Report of the New England Fuel Oil Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $13,257 after expenses and other charges, compared with a net loss of $29,367 in 1931.

Events Tonight

M. I. T. Dramashop: Performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Newton Junior Dramatic Club: Presentation of "Seven Chances," Newton Centre Women's Clubhouse, 8.

Beaver Country Day School: Concert by Beaver and Exeter Academy Glee Clubs, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, 8:15. Open to public.

Emmanuel College Dramatic Society: Lenten play, "A Daughter of Rome," college auditorium, 8.

Auburndale Club Players: Final play of year, "White Collars," clubhouse, Auburndale, 8:15.

National Council, Camp Fire Girls: Guardians' Training Institute, dinner, council fire and demonstration program, Hotel Statler, 6.

Wellesley College Alumnæ Association: Lecture, "Expanding Our Conception of Leisure," by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of City College of New York, Billings Hall, Wellesley, 8. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:30 p. m.

Copley—"Dick Whittington," 8:15 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—N. E. Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, assisted by Gertrude Ehrhart; conducted by Arthur H. Turner, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Under-Water Households." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Wellesley College Alumnæ Association: Round table conference sessions, Green Hall, 9; luncheon, Shafer Hall, 12:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Lecture, "Picture and Print," by Henry L. Seaver, 3:30.

Boston City Club: Cantata, "The Seven Last Words," by St. John's Episcopal Church choir, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Palm Sunday service, 4.

Ford Hall Forum: Lecture, "Public Education and the Problem of Democracy," by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Reading of "Enoch Arden," with musical accompaniment, 3:30; concert by Mme. Loretta Laurenti and pupils, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, 4:15.

Copley Methodist Church: Address, "The Church, the State and the Liquor Traffic," by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 2. Open to public.

Sunday Evening Club: Forum meeting, address, "The Business Outlook," by Mr. Ralph Wilson, Brookline Harvard Congregational Church, 7:45. Open to public.

Emmanuel College Dramatic Society: Final performance of Lenten drama, "A Daughter of Rome," college auditorium, 8.

Community Church: Address, "The Utopian Note: Religion," by Mr. Reinhold Niebuhr, author, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Piano recital by Mr. George Flor, Fenway Court, 3. Open to public. Program as follows:

I
Sonata, Opus 27 ..... Beethoven
Andante; allegro; andante. Molto allegro e vivace. Adagio con espressione. Allegro vivace.

II
Le Carillon de Cythère ..... Couperin
Ecossaises ..... Beethoven-Busoni
Spinning Song ..... Mendelssohn

III
Poème ..... Scriabin
Aimé, from Sonatine ..... Ravel
Lento ..... Scott
España cañi
arr. by Copeland, composer unknown

IV
Minuet ..... Paderewski
Etude, C minor ..... Chopin
Finale, from Sonata in B minor ..... Chopin

Music

Symphony Hall—Joseph Hofmann, 3:30.

Events Monday

Pekingese Association: Afternoon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Women's Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk, "Work for the Worker and Supplies for the Family," by Mr. Charles H. Carby, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

New England Women's Club: "Home Day," talk, "Some Reminiscences of R. W. Emerson," by Mr. Cameron W. Forbes, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Congregational Ministers: Union meeting, the Rev. P. Doremus, speaker, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Public Library: Better Homes Week exhibit, also exhibit of books, through April 16.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: "Come-and-See Week," with special visits and programs.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, April 10, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, annual recital of six of Boston's best-known musicians.

Tuesday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Thursday afternoon, April 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 16, at the Boston Art Club, final chamber concert of the season by the Flute Players Club.

Tuesday afternoon, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 20, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, final chamber concert of the season by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Boston Symphony Brahms Festival

Wednesday evening, April 26, at 8:15: Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Double Concerto for violin and cello (Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti), Symphony No. 4.

Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2:30: A program of music in other forms than orchestral, including Violin Sonata in A major (Richard Burgin and J. M. Sanromá), songs with pianoforte (Jeannette Vreeland), Liebeslieder waltzes by small mixed chorus. Quintet for strings.

Thursday evening, April 27 (in Sanders Theater, Cambridge) the "Academic" Overture, the Double Concerto, Symphony No. 2.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 28 and 29: "Academic" Overture, Piano Concerto No. 2 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 1.

Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3:30: "A German Requiem."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Native birds in water color by Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History; North American Indian beadwork and pottery; ivory carvings; Chinese embroideries; old-fashioned valentines; stamp posters; airplane models; and many permanent exhibits of interest.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Haselton. Through April 8.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Also Henry R. Shepley's gold medal prize model for the New York Medical Center. Through April 8. Sculpture by Joseph D. Portanova and decorative wall panels by Armando Arena. April 10-22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe, April 3-15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Scherve Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo, April 3-15.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Animal drawings by V. Vatagin.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner. April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Finance Companies Seek Anti-Theft Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Alarmed at an increasing tide of motorcar thefts in some states, the National Association of Finance Companies urges the passage of more effective anti-theft legislation in those states which are not now protected by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Anti-Theft Act generally referred to as the Certificate of Title Law. This law, according to a survey reported today by the finance association, is in effect in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

"Its effectiveness in those states," the report said, "serves to aggravate the bad conditions in other states by forcing automobile thieves to transport their loot across state borders and to sell through 'fences' operating in unprotected states.

"States which have the Certificate of Title Law are Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Utah, California, Delaware, Florida, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oregon, West Virginia, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota and the District of Columbia," according to the survey.

Movie 'Famine' Ends; Cleveland Shows Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8 — This movie-starved city saw its first films since March 11 last night when most of the down-town picture houses opened after a prolonged strike by projector operators, musicians and stage hands.

The rest of the down-town theaters and the neighborhood theaters will reopen tonight or as soon as bookings can be secured.

The reopening means that approximately 2500 employees will go back to work. Owners and union officials came to terms on the basis of a 25 per cent wage reduction until August 1, when negotiations will be resumed looking toward a permanent settlement of a wage and working conditions dispute.

Italian Flier Hops Off For Flight to Australia

LYMPNE, Eng., April 8 (AP)—Signor L. Robiano, Italian attorney, took off at 7:20 a. m., today, in an attempt to fly to Australia in less than eight days. He plans to make his first stop at Bari, Italy. The present record, set a year ago by Mr. C. W. A. Scott, British flier, is eight days, 20 hours and 47 minutes.

Signor Robiano made his first attempt March 17 but was forced to land in France.

Britannic Back in Service

Reëntering the Boston to Liverpool transatlantic passenger service after an extensive program of West Indies cruises, the White Star Line motorship Britannic sails from Boston at 7 o'clock tonight with about 300 passengers. The vessel cleared New York last night and will continue in transatlantic service for the summer. Lord Gorell, who has been giving a series of lectures in this country, is returning to England aboard the vessel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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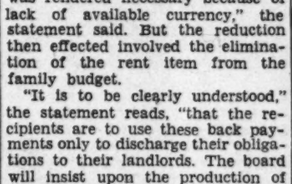

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Vanderbilt First Saw Possibilities Of Through Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

war, all the commerce of the central part of the country had naturally followed the water courses—north and south. But the war cut that off with a sharp knife, right at the point where the Mississippi came under the shadow of Confederate guns. The farmers of the West and the manufacturers of the East had to find new outlets. So the streams of goods began to flow east and west.

This meant the scattered ends of thread here and there had to be tied together. Consolidation was in order. But for that, large companies are needed with great financial power. And where railroads and high finance come together, there the fun begins.

Commodore Vanderbilt had what is known as a nose for the wind. It warned him that no more large profits were forthcoming from his huge steamship interests, and to look for them in the railroad quarter.

Vanderbilt Looks Ahead

With Vanderbilt, vision entered the railroad arena. He saw continuous threads of steel where only loose ends existed. He saw immense economies and far better service. But vision needs financial power, and the Commodore was nothing if not realistic. So while the right hand performed marvels of reorganization and improvement, making a bid for the Hall of Fame through a vast public service, the left hand dove deep into the pockets of less acute Wall Street speculators, and of the usual assortment of innocent bystanders.

He began his ambitious plans by purchasing control of the Harlem Railroad which had an asset of incalculable value in its right of entry into New York City. The stock was resting peacefully at 30 when the Commodore swung into action, and he justifiably built it up to 92 at the end of a year. Then he needed money, so he cornered the market, shot the price up to 179, and reaped a highly satisfactory fortune out of it before the market recovered its senses. This was not enough, however, so along came another period which ran the price up to 285, amidst scenes of the most indescribable excitement. This added another fortune.

And so it went. He earned the reputation of a man who could make values, earn dividends, and pile up wealth, with a wave of his hand. But it only does him justice to say that whatever the machinations of the left hand, the right represented the most able railroading mentality of the time. The New York Central of today bears ample witness to that.

Drew's Coup in Erie

Then there was Uncle Daniel Drew, as they called him, of the Erie. He was mostly left hand, according to the evidence. As treasurer of the company he made large loans to it, and secretly had unissued stock placed as collateral. Then he went on the market and sold Erie short. He saw to it, of course, that the price went up, and allowed himself to be seen in the public marts with a very despondent look on his face.

Finally the rumor spread that Daniel Drew was cornered, and Erie soared as offers of the stock became scarce at any price. Then the blow fell. In a twinkling, Drew called his loan to the Erie, took the stock collateral, and dumped it on the market. The trap was soon discovered, but not until Daniel Drew had pocketed a vast sum.

But more of the right hand—for whatever the financial abuses, the construction of these double threads of iron was weaving the fabric of the country. The wild rush of the '49-ers to the gold fields of California suddenly woke up the easterners to the fact that they had an empire of great richness on the Pacific coast. They realized, too, how inaccessible it was, as the stories filtered back of the tortuous journeys made by adventurers in round-bottomed, cloth-covered Conestoga wagons through the almost incredible hardships which most people today have seen dramatized in motion pictures.

Couldn't Be Done—Did It!

A transcontinental railroad was suggested. It seemed quite impossible, but that bothered the advocates not a bit. The acute James J. Hill explained why, with his characteristic flair for epigrams. "The men who say a thing can't be done," he put it, "are forever being overtaken and pushed aside by the men who are actually doing it!"

So it came about that Abraham Lincoln signed the bill early in his first term. The two companies, Union Pacific starting from the east, and Central Pacific from the west, were equipped with subsidies of $16,000 for each level mile, and three times that in the mountains, plus land grants of 12,800 acres to the mile in alternate sections along the right-of-way.

Then the race started to see which could get farthest before they met, and they fought like giants. Each additional mile meant more subsidy, more land to sell at speculative prices, more territory to serve as source for traffic later on.

Right through the bitter cold of winter they worked, in their dash to see which could get to the heavy mountain subsidies first, and the whole country began to watch in amazement. The U. P. workmen laid tracks across the Wasatch Mountains on a bed of snow and ice, and one track-laying train slid bodily, track and all, into a stream.

Suddenly the Central filed a map with plans for coming much further east than had been expected—counting on leaving tunnels unbored, and hauling supplies over the ice-filled mountain passes.

Race Grows Heated

The U. P. answered by stepping up its rate of advance from a little over one, to two miles daily. This seemed a miracle at first, considering the immense difficulties involved in bringing up supplies of rails and even ties and water from distances of 100 miles to 1500 miles, over obstructed waters and desert. The men worked, like Nehemiah's men on the walls of Jerusalem, with their arms hard by to ward off frequent Indian attacks.

Up ahead were Gen. Jack Casement and his indomitable Irish tracklayers. They worked like men inspired, and the General himself was one of the lustiest workers of them all. Three miles in a day they laid as the race grew tighter, four, five miles—as fast as the graders could prepare and the supply division deliver the rails. The whole country joined in the cheering as the newspapers would print each day the number of miles laid by the rival squads.

Casement did eight miles, one day. A marvel, people said. But Crocker of the Central made a wager with an official of the U. P. that he would do ten! He cannily waited until the two roads were so near meeting that the U. P. never could beat his record.

At 7 in the morning, Crocker gave the signal. Grades had been prepared, ties laid. Five trains loaded with spikes, rail, bolts and fastenings stood ready, and trucks carried the materials forward. Two squads each of four men caught up a pair of rails and placed them on the ties. Fishplate fastenings, bolts and spikes followed, and with a marvelous precision the rails were laid and ballasted. By 7 that evening, the 10 miles and 1800 feet extra had been laid, before 5000 cheering witnesses.

Two weeks later, the golden spike was driven, and the whole country, from President Grant in the White House to the newsboy who sold extras, celebrated. People poured into the streets and shouted. Chicago paraded, New York rang the chimes of Trinity, and in Philadelphia the old Liberty tolled forth the news. Orators proclaimed that Columbus's dream was realized—a clear transport route to Cathay.

Network Continues Growth

The rest of the story has its repetitions and variations of struggle and triumph as the succeeding transcontinentals were pushed to the coast, then as the prairie states were criss-crossed with networks of feeder lines, the main lines relaid more smoothly and heavily, and the large metropolitan terminals developed. Construction booms immediately after the Civil War and again in the 1880's were followed by waves of receiverships.

In the later nineteenth century complaints were rife of discriminatory rates for big corporations. The small farmers rose in wrath. Orators of the people cried corruption and monopoly in the marble halls. The Interstate Commerce Commission was set up in 1887, but regulation did not begin to be effective until the Hepburn Act of 1906.

Total mileage, notwithstanding some abandonments of branch lines, reached a peak of 260,570 miles in 1929 and double-tracking and yard tracks have raised the total trackage to nearly 430,000 miles as of 1931.

Thus the railroad outgrew its awkward, gangling adolescene and settled down to the business of carrying passengers and freight in earnest.

Not that they began to doze, however. Far from that. They were just beginning the long, twisty journey to find their proper place in the economy of the country.

It was only that the dust from construction gangs no longer refracted crimson and gold into the desert sunset. The blatant, clashing colors of the pioneer extravaganza had faded into coloring more easy to live with. Signals appeared along the tracks, and progress went ahead under schedule.

Modern Locomotives Sparing of Smoke and Ashes

Left—Publishers' Photo Service. Right—Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT BOTH SPEED UP SCHEDULES

Left—The Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Railroad From Boston and New York to Chicago. Right—The Packer, Fast Freight Train of the Pennsylvania Running Between New York and Chicago.

Move to Insuring Of Bank Deposits Near in Congress

Both Glass and Steagall Bills Provide It But in Different Ways

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Machinery for insuring bank deposits will be provided in the long-awaited bank reform legislation, which will be introduced in both Senate and House Monday.

This feature of the new Glass banking bill is certain to surpass all others in interest, and if passed will provide a far-reaching break with all prior federal banking precedents, with consequences which financial authorities can only vaguely forecast at present.

The Roosevelt Administration's banking program will be introduced in two bills which are similar, but not identical. Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, will report his from subcommittee to the full Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama will report his to the House.

Though at first glance closely similar, sufficient difference exists between the Glass and Steagall bills to provide bitter controversy in Congress, which may upset plans for quick passage. This difference revolves round the insurance feature. The Glass proposal would give the benefits of the deposit insurance only to the Federal Reserve member banks or to such banks that hereafter joined the system. The reported Steagall plan would give it to state banks and trust companies without becoming members of the Reserve system.

Under the Glass plan the bait of deposit insurance would be expected to attract all state banks, eventually into the Reserve System, giving the country for the first time the desired goal of a unified banking system. The Steagall proposal would not achieve this end.

Another difference relates to branch banking. The Glass bill provides state-wide branch banking for national banks wehre the state lows do not prohibit such practices. Since banking hearings at the last session, nine additional states have authorized state-wide branch banking, according to a member of the Senate sub-committee. The Steagall bill is reported to offer less leeway for extension of branch banking, to which Mr. Steagall is opposed.

Other features of the forthcoming bank reform bills follow:

Payments of interest on demand deposits of Reserve member banks are forbidden. Last year such payments cost the banks $215,000,000.

Interlocking directorates on member banks and industrial corporations are forbidden.

National banks are divorced from security affiliates within a period of two years.

Provisions of the old Glass bill restricting the flow of Reserve credit into speculative channels are retained.

The Roosevelt-sponsored proposal to separate commercial and trust banking has been postponed for later action.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Flora McNair, Prestwick, Ayrshire, Scot.
Miss Kathleen S. Hedges, London, Eng.
Mrs. Susan B. Crosby, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Samuel Ring, Hollywood, Calif.
Samuel Ring, Hollywood, Calif.
Marion Russell, Boston, Mass.

Racing Bill Seeks To Legalize Bets

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8—The Wallace bill to permit open race-track gambling in New York, nullifying the State's 27-year-old anti-betting law through the removal of criminal penalties for this practice, is before the Senate today after passage in the Assembly by 117 votes to 17 late yesterday. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the upper house by the New York Jockey Club and race track interests to insure its passage.

The Wallace bill virtually lifts the drastic statutory ban on betting at races effected in 1906, during the Charles E. Hughes governorship, after a bitter legislative fight. Repeal of the Hughes law would yield $500,000 in yearly revenue, it was estimated here.

Passage of the betting bill last night was a surprise, however, and the chances are against its being reported out of the Senate committee. The Breitenbach constitutional amendment, which would legalize pari-mutuel betting was not reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee with the Wallace bill, as racing interests had hoped.

Shubert Regains Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—On a bid of $400,000 the assets of the Shubert Theaters Corporation were bought yesterday at auction by the newly organized Select Theaters Corporation, headed by Mr. Lee Shubert. The sale is subject to confirmation by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey. It was authorized following two failures to reorganize the old corporation after a receivership.

New Zealand Puts Travel Tax on Cars Using Cheap Fuel

Owners Dodging Petrol Levy Now Charged on Mileage Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A twopence increase in the petrol tax, making a total of 10d. per gallon, caused so rapid a change-over to petrol substitutes that the New Zealand Parliament hurriedly adopted a new form of motor taxation. All motor vehicles not exclusively using taxed petrol are obliged to pay a tax based on mileage run.

Each month, the owner has to make a sworn declaration of the month's mileage, and according to the type of vehicle—there are 16 classifications depending on nature of service, and on weight—a tax has to be paid, ranging from 5s. per 100 miles for the lightest class, up to 13s. 6d. per 100 miles for the heaviest type.

The justification for this new tax is that road use is the fairest basis for contributions to road construction and maintenance. Kerosene is not subject to taxation, and the advent of a high petrol tax caused many motor users to mix distillate with petrol. They have been warned that this involves payment of mileage tax, and they will get no refund of the heavy duty paid on the proportion of petrol used.

There is a growing use of heavy vehicles propelled by Diesel engines, and several large cities are running electric trolley busses. These will pay the mileage tax, but in consideration of the fact that they are not very destructive on road surfaces, and they use a New Zealand-produced power, they are to enjoy a 60 per cent remission of the scale rates of mileage tax.

When the measure was first introduced, the remission was 20 per cent, but operating figures demonof an electric vehicle is 1s. 2d. per mile, the addition of the tax would raise it to 2s. 6s., at which point it would be cheaper to use petrol, at a cost of 1s. 5d. per mile.

New Zealand motor organizations are responsible for the statement that their members are now the highest taxed class in the world. The petrol tax is equal, with the primage duty, to 400 per cent ad valorem, and since 1924, motor taxation has increased by 820 per cent.

Kruger's Home Is Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa — The home of Paul Kruger, famous President of the Transvaal Republic during the Boer War, is being turned into a museum. Members of Kruger's family, and other persons who knew Kruger and often visited him at home, are giving advice on restoring details of the original decorations.

Old French Ruins Believed Site Of Defeat of Caesar

Traces of Ramparts and Remains of Huts Found Near Clermont-Ferrand

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Ruins believed to be those of the ancient Gallic town of Gergovia, where Vercingetorix inflicted on Julius Cæsar his most serious defeat, have been uncovered on an isolated plateau about two miles from Clermont-Ferrand in the highlands of central France.

Traces of ramparts and ruins of huts evidently dating back to pre-Roman times were found last year by M. Maurice Busset, curator of the Clermont-Ferrand Museum. After months of careful investigations, and confirmation by a number of French archæologists, it is now announced as practically certain that these ruins, and not the site some miles away as had hitherto been supposed, marked the site of ancient Gergovia.

M. Busset, who is also a painter, discovered the site entirely by chance. Commissioned to paint a series of frescoes on the subject of the battle of Gergovia, he finally became persuaded after intensive research that the so-called plateau of Gergovia could not be the true site. Remembering from childhood excursions certain peculiar piles of stone on a neighboring site he began a search and finally uncovered what he believed to be traces of domed huts.

Pursuing his investigations further he was able to draw up a complete plan of the ancient capital of Gaul, covering in all nearly 600 acres of ground. It is thus by far the largest pre-Roman city known. According to M. Busset it is possible to trace clearly under the rough growth of weeds which covers this part the general plan of the old Gallic city.

The steep cliff and the double line of walls and ditches which turned back the siege of Cæsar's legions in 52 B. C. may be readily picked out. Within these walls are the remains of several huts all of the same type, built of dried brick. There are less visible traces of a later town, probably rebuilt after the city had been dismantled by the Romans when they had finally succeeded in subduing the Gauls.

Quebec Compensation Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec provides that the employer of a worker, injured in an accident, shall be bound to pay compensation for the first seven days of disability. The maximum indemnity per week which formerly was $12.50 is reduced to $9.

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Albert Brandt Bowls Finely

Lockport (N. Y.) Man Places High in Two Divisions of A. B. C.

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Flaig's, Covington, Ky.	3021
A. J. Held's, Columbus	3018
Auf Der Heide, West New York, N. J.	2993
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936
Dow's, Lockport, N. Y.	2933

Doubls Event

Gilbert Eunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1418
Forrest Beye and David Knapp, St. Louis	1386
Albert Brandt and Edward Oates, Lockport, N. Y.	1383
A. E. Novitzki and J. B. Bartek, Hazleton, N. J.	1322
Richard Robbins and Nelson Burton, Dallas	1311

Single Event

Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.	734
Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee	722
Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland	721
Bill Kaestle, Newark, N. J.	718
Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	712

All Event

Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	2060
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	2034
C. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
Arthur Dingwell, Detroit	1942
Charles Johnson, Erie, Penna	1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8—The Congressman Auf der Heide five-man team of West New York, N. J., turned in a total score of 2993 here last night to take third place in this division of the American Bowling Congress tournament. The eastern quintet scored games of 938, 1036 and 1019. Only a poor start prevented the New Jersey bowlers from reaching first place. Edward Botten, the leadoff man, scored the highest total of the squad. His series, 627, was the best individual performance. Loy Sittler had a total of 607; Nicolas Manzo, 593; Charles Leonard, 602 and Michael Shirghio, 560. The latter won the singles championship for the United States in the international tournament at Stockholm, Sweden, four years ago.

On the afternoon schedule Albert Brandt, a diminutive bowler of Lockport, N. Y., provided the thrills for a good-sized number of spectators. Weighing only 114 pounds and 5 ft. 5 in. tall, Brandt had a long run of strikes which gave him a total of 771, only three pins less than the all-time high three-games series. Unfortunately for Brandt, he rolled his outstanding score in the doubles division. The record mark, 774, was made in the singles competition by Lawrence Shotwell of Covington, Ky., in 1930.

Brandt's partner, Edward Oates, was unable to keep pace, however, and their total in the doubles section was not sufficient to place them higher than third place. Brandt's total for his nine games in the three series, including the five-man division in which he rolled 630 with the Dow's Chocolates was 2024 and gave him second place in the all-events division. This was 5 pins better than the 32-year tournament record mark which was broken by Gilbert Zunker of Milwaukee last Tuesday.

The tournament alleys continued to yield more high totals. Richard Robbins and Nelson Burton of Dallas, Tex., placed themselves in fifth position in the doubles division with a total of 1311.

Say Basketball Is Flourishing

Coaches, at Annual Meeting, Report New Rules Very Effective

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—From every section of the country basketball leaders reported yesterday that the game is in the most flourishing condition of its history as the annual three-day convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches continued its sessions.

Drastic antistalling rules, adopted last year, proved so effective, coaches said in their sectional reports to the association, that crowds were larger, interest greater, and the game improved in every section.

So satisfied did the coaches appear with the rules as they now stand that aside from a movement toward unanimity of interpretation by officials, and minor clarification changes, there appeared little likelihood of any recommendations for further revision of the code at the coaches rules committee meeting today. The joint rules committee, consisting of delegates of the National Collegiate A. A., the coaches association, Amateur Athletic Union, High School Federation and Y. M. C. A., meets Sunday to pass final judgment on any recommendations.

There still was some question last night whether the National Collegiate A. A., whose rules committee chairman is L. W. St. John of Ohio State, and the High School Federation would join the meeting Sunday. The N. C. A. A. withdrew from the joint committee in February because of the unwieldy numbers of the board.

Reports of various committees followed the opening address of H. G. Olsen of Ohio State, president of the association, this morning, in which he urged that college coaches take advantage of their positions to further the place of basketball in the educational system and promote intercollegiate relations through inter-sectional games.

W. S. Chandler of Marquette talked on "free throwing" and the possibility of a coach determining the physical condition and readiness of a player before a game by his ability to sink practice throws from the foul line.

Sectional reports at the afternoon session were made by A. F. Rupp, Kentucky, for the South; Francis Schmidt, Texas Christian, for the Southwest; Dr. W. E. Meanwell, Wisconsin, for the Western Conference; Howard Beresford, Colorado, for the Rocky Mountain Conference; J. F. Bohler, Washington State, for the Pacific coast; Howard Ortner, Cornell, for the East, and Forrest C. Allen, Kansas, for the Missouri Valley.

In the general discussion of possible rules changes, following the afternoon reports, the opinion of the 80 coaches present seemed to be that clarification, rather than more changes, are the need of this year. It was pointed out that officials vary widely as to sections in their interpretations of fouls, particularly in regard to the defense of the guard on the pivot play, which coaches agreed, now is the basis of about 80 per cent of the attacks of college teams. To offset this it was proposed that officials be consulted, and a uniform interpretation of disputed plays, as well as a universal code for signaling the various fouls, be decided upon.

The coaches also considered the formation of a "coaching abuses committee" for restraint of their own members, but no definite decision was reached.

College Baseball Results

William & Mary 1, Vermont 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 4, Wisconsin 3.
Chicago 8, Wheaton 4.
Kansas State 8, Haskell 4.

British Sports Letter

Lacrosse, as Britain Has It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THE native North American game of lacrosse, which is so enormously popular in Canada and has a big following in the United States, commands a small but enthusiastic public in Britain. It is more widely in favor with women and girls than with men, and the women organize each year an international championship, competed for by the picked sides of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. So far as British men are concerned, the international side of the game is not thus developed, and their chief annual representative match is that between the North and the South. Lacrosse is played more extensively in the North, and the defeat of the South by 10 goals to 3 this year was in regular line with anticipation and tradition.

The chief annual competitions for men are those for the Northern Flags, the Southern Flags, and the Iroquois Cup. The destination of the cup, carrying with it the English interclub championship, is decided by a match between the winners of the divisional flags. Other senior competitions include an intercounty championship, the Northern League, the Western Flags, and an intervarsity tournament for the Universities' Athletic Union Challenge Cup. The last named trophy has been won for 1932-33 by the Manchester University team, which defeated Oxford, the holder, in the final by 8 goals to 7. The deciding goal was scored 25 seconds before the end of a period of extra time, necessitated by a draw at six all.

Oxford University, with a wealth of transatlantic players to call upon, has been an outstanding power in Britain in the last few seasons. In 1930, the Dark Blues went on tour in the United States, and, to their great credit, lost only two of 15 matches played—by 2 to 7 against St. John's College and by 4 to 5 against Pennsylvania—and the following year they brought the Iroquois Cup to the South of England for only the third time since the club championship was instituted in 1896. In 1931-32, the Oxonians won the Southern Flags (as they have done again this season), but failed to annex the national title, and they captured the U. A. U. Cup.

Cambridge Used to Predominate

While Cambridge has been winning the boat race with monotonous regularity since 1923, Oxford has been returning the compliment in a small way in the annual intervarsity lacrosse game. This season, the Dark Blues triumphed by 16 goals to 3, and so registered their ninth successive victory. Altogether, they have won 17 times to Cambridge's six, and there was a 6-to-6 draw—great surprise!—in 1924. Yet time was, in the early days of the contest, when Cambridge invariably held the upper hand, thanks to a steady supply of well-coached young players from the Leys School. From the start of the game at Cambridge until the Leys gave up lacrosse for field hockey, just before the war, there was never a representative Light Blue side without half a dozen or so Old Leysians in it, and, in 1911, when the Cantabs were last successful (by 8 goals to 3), no fewer than 10 of the winning 12 were former Leys scholars.

Oxford has had, since 1905, the considerable advantage of Rhodes scholars, many of whom come "up" with big reputations for the game, earned in Canada and the United States. The Dark Blues embraced lacrosse in 1902, and in the following year the first intervarsity match occurred, Cambridge winning by 19 to 6. Just before Oxford obtained its first success of the series in 1912, there was serious talk of abandoning such a one-sided fixture, as there was again in 1920, prior to its post-war resuscitation. Since 1912, however, the tide of success has well and truly turned. The extent to which American influence dominates this particular "Battle of the Blues" can be gathered from the fact that seven of the victorious side this season hail from the United States. They are J. McCormick Jr., I. R. Schimmelpfennig, L. H. Rogers, E. M. Parker—all products of the United States Military Academy—G. A. Carlson, Colorado; G. H. Deiter, United States Naval Academy, and D. R. Rusk, North Carolina.

Oxford undergraduettes followed the example of their menfolk this year and beat Cambridge, by 7 goals to 3, but, taken altogether, the annual match between the women players at the rival universities has been quite an evenly balanced affair. Women's lacrosse, like their field hockey, is organized in Britain mainly on a territorial basis, and the games in divisional tournaments facilitate the selection of teams for the international championship, in which England has a high reputation to uphold. The Englishwomen made a good start to the 1932-33 campaign by beating Wales at a score of 15 goals to 5, seven of the winners' points coming from Miss M. Whitehead, pride of the Reigate Club. A match between Scotland and Ireland resulted in a victory for the former by 13 goals to 1.

British Lukewarm, Generally Speaking

The reason why Britain is, generally speaking, so lukewarm about lacrosse is that the game has never managed to get across to the general public, in spite of its spectacular qualities and athletic merit. The man in the street—or, rather, the man on the terraces at the football grounds—knows very little more of it than that the players wear quaint caps and presumably hit each other on them with weapons like carpet beaters. Even at the Oxford-Cambridge game, a bright high light in the British season, the undergraduate spectators are known to adopt a facetious attitude that would seem somewhat puzzling to anybody raised where lacrosse is a nationally understood game.

A striking contrast can be drawn between an intervarsity lacrosse match in the United States and the Oxford-Cambridge clash. In Britain, there are no paid coaches, brass bands, organized rooting sections, acrobratic cheer leaders, or blazes of college color. Instead, there is, at a typical game, a small "gallery" strongly disposed to rock with laughter at everything which it does not understand. The spectators cheer with excitement in the tense moments, and they are generous in their applause for any skilled maneuver; but, even on these occasions, they laugh as well. The explanation, of course, is the simple one that the great majority of the onlookers know next to nothing about Canada's great national game, and they cannot resist the temptation to draw ludicrous parallels between what they observe in lacrosse and what they are accustomed to seeing in their own pursuits.

The fact that players chase each other behind the goals and "body check" each other at times up the pavilion steps or into the fence surrounding the pitch is reckoned to strike a highly humorous note. Yells of mock indignation rise every time a crosse whizzes through the air, near, or upon, the person of a player; there are shouts of delight when anybody falls over, and a running commentary of personalities, inoffensive but pithy—the whole contrasting strongly with the serious concentration of the rivals in the field, who are apparently unaware that what is drama to them is comedy to the people determined to obtain through levity some substitute for knowledge. And this contrast fairly well sums up the lacrosse situation in Britain—the contrast between enthusiasts, who are as keen as they are scarce, and a football-loving public that cannot be persuaded to take the New World game seriously.

Mount Allison Leads

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 8 (AP)—Mount Allison University gained a 13-point lead over the Halifax Wanderers yesterday in the first match of a total-point round for maritime senior basketball supremacy. The score was 43-to-30. Tonight's game here will determine the titlists.

Lott Defeats Stoefen To Enter Tennis Final

HOUSTON, Texas, April 8 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., veteran Davis Cup star from Chicago, yesterday defeated Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles to enter the final of the Houston invitation tennis tourney. The score was 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Upsets featured play among the girls in the semifinal matches. Genie Sampson of Chicago eliminated Ruby Bishop, girls' national champion and seeded No. 1, by 6—3, 6—4, while Bonnie Miller put the No. 2 player, Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, out of the running, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Hull Club Granted Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8—The Hull Rifle and Pistol Club, Hull, Mass., has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, according to announcement made today by the headquarters of the association here. The club has a charter membership of 49. The officers of the new club are Walter H. Sturgis Jr., Otis Hill, Hingham, president and executive officer; John W. Finlayson, Jr., Nantasket Beach, vice-president; William H. Jeffrey, 30 Samoset Avenue, Nantasket, secretary; H. Chester Merigold, Whitehead Avenue, Nantasket, treasurer. The club is one of about 2800 active rifle and pistol-shooting clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

Chicago (N.) 10, Kansas City (A. A.) 2.
Cleveland 5, Birmingham (S. A.) 2.
New York (A.) 6, St. Paul (A. A.) 3.
New York (N.) 17, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia (N.) 10, Princeton Univ. 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Oklahoma City (T. L.) 0.
St. Louis (N.) 11, Rolla, Mo. 2.
Washington 4, Brooklyn 1.

Porto Takes Third Place

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8 (AP)—Joe Porto of New Haven, representing the Roger Sherman Alleys, rolled himself into third place in the men's singles of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress last night with a score of 433. The New Haven pin picker garnered 147 in his first string, 166 in his second and then, with first place in the tournament in his grasp fell away to a 120 in his third string.

Giants Release Koenecke

NORFOLK, Va., April 8 (AP)—Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants yesterday announced the release of Outfielder Leonard Koenecke, on option to the Buffalo Bisons of the International League. Koenecke completes the payment for Blondy Ryan, brilliant shortstop.

Wesleyan Elects Bartlett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 8—Wesleyan University's wrestling squad for next season will be captained by Edwin D. Bartlett '34 of Guilford, Conn.

Hobelman And Atcheson to Meet

Trulio, Singles Champion, Loses in A. A. U. Handball Semifinal Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Albert C. Hobelman of Baltimore, Md., met Samuel A. Atcheson of Memphis, Tenn., here today for the handball singles championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Hobelman, for six consecutive years a semifinalist, broke through to the final by defeating the title-defender, Angelo N. Trulio of New York. The scor was surprisingly one-sided, 21—6, 21—6.

Atcheson, national Y. M. C. A. champion two years, had more work to do in his semifinal match, though he won in two straight games, 21—14, 21—19, defeating the other New York Athletic Club entry, Richard Bruck.

As the singles crown defender was eliminated, so were the doubles defenders, Maurice C. McCarthy and Dr. William J. Serritella of Chicago won the semifinal engagement from Trulio and Maynard A. Laswell of the New York A. C., in a contest that was really an upset. The score was 21—17, 12—21, 21—12. Cleveland got into the doubles final when John Endzvick and Joseph Goudreau, Y. M. C. A. players, defeated Joseph Bathey and A. W. Lemmer of Detroit Y, 13—21, 21—6, 21—9. The summary:

A. A. U. Handball Championships
Singles—Semifinal Round

A. C. Hobelman, Baltimore, defeated A. N. Trullo, New York, 21—6, 21—6.
S. A. Atcheson, Memphis, defeated Richard Bruck, New York, 21—14, 21—19.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

M. C. McCarthy and Dr. W. J. Serritella, Chicago, defeated M. A. Laswell and A. N. Trullo, New York, 21—17, 12—21, 21—12.
John Endzvick and Joseph Goudreau, Cleveland, defeated Joseph Bathey and A. W. Lemmer, Detroit, 13—21, 21—6, 21—9.

North and South Golf Title to G. T. Dunlap Jr.

North and South Amateur Golf Champions
Held at Pinehurst, N. C.

1901—G. C. Dutton	1918—I. S. Robeson
1902—C. B. Corey	1919—Edward Beall
1903—T. S. Beckwith	1920—F. D. Ouimet
1904—W. J. Travis	1921—B. P. Merriman
1905—Dr. L. L. Harban	1922—H. J. Topping
1906—W. K. Wood	1923—F. C. Newton
1907—Allan Lard	1924—F. W. Knight
1908—Allan Lard	1925—A. D. Yates
1909—J. D. Standish Jr.	1926—Page Hufty
1910—W. J. Travis	1927—G. J. Voigt
1911—C. Evans Jr.	1928—G. J. Voigt
1912—W. J. Travis	1929—G. J. Voigt
1913—H. J. Topping	1930—E. V. Homans
1914—R. S. Wrthington	1931—G. T. Dunlap Jr.
1915—F. K. Robeson	1932—M. P. Warner
1916—P. V. G. Carter	1933—G. T. Dunlap Jr.
1917—N. H. Maxwell	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8—George Terry Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, L. I., N. Y., repeated his victory of 1931 in the North and South amateur golf championship here yesterday when he won the thirty-third tournament final from Jack Toomer of Jacksonville, the Florida champion, 7 and 5.

Dunlap, Walker Cup international, who won the North and South title from Sam Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh, 6 and 5, two years ago when he was an undergraduate at Princeton University, yesterday continued to play sub-par golf. He scored a par 71 in the morning to stand 4 up. Then he shot a 33, three under par, on the out-nine in the afternoon to stand 7 up. The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth were halved in par 4s. Toomer rallied to win the thirtieth with a birdie 3, but the Walker Cup star won the thirty-first hole with a 4 to Toomer's 5 to end the match.

Dunlap was again brilliant in putting, missing only three over the 31-hole route. The missed putts were all about 10 feet away from the pin. Toomer played up well to the green, but Dunlap, usually further away from the cup, was able to approach so closely that Toomer had to face the task of getting a half.

One of Dunlap's putting features occurred at the twelfth hole when the United States international was all of 60 feet from the pin and Toomer was on the edge of the green. Dunlap putted in from that distance to take the hole with a birdie 3. The cards:

Morning Round

Dunlap, out	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	4—36
Toomer, out	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4—39
Dunlap, in	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	5—35—71
Toomer, in	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	4—36—78

Afternoon Round

Dunlap, out	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	5	4—33
Toomer, out	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4—36
Dunlap, in	4	4	4	4					
Toomer, in	4	4	3	5					

The summary:

Thirty-Third Annual North and South Amateur Golf Championship
Final Round

George T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, L. I., N. Y., defeated Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 and 5.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	4	0	1.000
Hollywood	3	1	.750
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Seattle	2	2	.500
Sacramento	1	3	.250
Missions	0	4	.000

Results April 7

By the Associated Press

Hollywood 7, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 4, Missions 3.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 3.
Portland 3, San Francisco 1.

Big Ten Golf at Kildeer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 8—Kildeer Country Club, northwest of here, has been selected for holding the Big Ten golf championship tournament, May 23 and 24, it is announced. T. B. Payseur, golf coach at Northwestern University, who is to take charge of the tournament, is giving his own squad the benefit of playing all its home dual meets at Kildeer. He has arranged 10 dual meets, seven of them at home.

College Golf Results

Rutgers 3½, New York 2½.
Pennsylvania 7½, Haverford 1½.

Bermuda Yachts Win the Series

Defeat Long Island Sound Interclub Boats in Three Straight Races

Bermuda-Long Island Sound Interclub Yacht Races

Yacht and Country	Points
Longtail, Bermuda	32½
Flirt, Bermuda	21
Starling, Bermuda	18¼
Cardinal, Bermuda	17
Barbara, United States	11
Triton, United States	8
Thetis, United States	7
Opal II, United States	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 8—The Bermuda one-design yachts captured their annual spring yachting series with the Long Island Sound Interclub yachts off here yesterday by taking the third and final race of the series 26¼ points to 10. It was the third successive time that the home yachts had finished, 1, 2, 3, 4 and gave them a grand total of 78¾ points to 30.

While the team result yesterday was the same as on the two previous days, there was quite a difference in the way the individual yachts finished and the margin between first and eighth boat was smaller than on the previous days, being only 1m. 42s. In the two previous races Longtail, sailed by E. G. Gosling, finished first; but yesterday Starling, sailed by C. H. Masters, finished first 4 seconds ahead of Flirt, sailed by E. R. Williams, with Longtail in third place, 24 seconds behind the winner. Thetis, sailed by E. P. Alker, was the first American to finish, coming in only 5 seconds behind Cardinal.

Yesterday's race was sailed under a light southwest breeze with a smooth sea and the conditions were again very much to the liking of the local yachtsmen, who showed some clever teamwork, while the visiting yachtsmen got away to a rather poor start. The summary:

Start, 10:15—Course, 11 Miles

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Starling, C. H. Masters	12 04 03
Flirt, E. R. Williams	12 08 07
Longtail, E. O. Gosling	12 08 27
Cardinal, B. Bill	12 09 00
Thetis, C. S. Gardner	12 09 05
Barbara, Briggs Cunningham	12 09 13
Triton, C. L. Smith Jr.	12 09 42
Opal II, E. P. Alker	12 09 45

Two Keen Battles In British Field Hockey

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England's failure to gain convincing victories this season has changed the international situation in British field hockey. Last season, England, winner of the men's championship, defeated Wales by 7 goals to 2, and Scotland by 9 to 1; this year, however, Wales went under to England by just 1 goal to 0, after a thrilling game, and the Englishmen were rather fortunate to draw with Scotland at a score of one goal each. These results made an open question of England's concluding match, with Ireland, which had not been played when these lines were written. The England versus Ireland game—which in field hockey is "the" match of the year, like the England-Scotland match in Rugby or Association football—resulted last season in a win for England by 3 goals to 0.

England's 1933 team did not put up a very striking performance at Peebles against Scotland. The keen tackling of the home side seemed to disjoint the English forward line and knock a good deal of the dash out of it, whilst the liaison between the visiting forwards and their halfbacks was not so good as usual. The Scotsmen on the other hand, excelled themselves, individually and as a team.

England opened the scoring early in the first half, when S. J. Berry followed up quickly, trapped a rebound off the goalkeeper's pads, and drove the ball into the net. Before the interval, Scotland equalized, through J. R. Sneddon, and in the very last minute of the game the Scotsmen came within an inch of scoring. It was a dramatic finale. Sneddon broke through the opposing defense and shot just as the goalkeeper, J. F. Wolfenden, came out to smother the attack. The ball was right on the goal-line when R. Scott-Freeman, one of the English fullbacks, got his stick to it and drove it clear. J. R. Laird, Scotland, took a bang at the ball as it came toward him, waist high, but he missed it, and the final whistle shrilled.

On the same day as the Anglo-Scottish encounter, Ireland beat Wales at Abergavenny by 3 goals to 1. Combined, the results of these two matches made the destination of the 1933 championship hinge upon the outcome of the Anglo-Irish match at Beckenham. The Welshmen put up a splendid fight and were level, one all, at half-time. But their team play deteriorated after the change of ends and Ireland broke through twice. The scorers were C. W. Cook and W. P. MacDonough (2) for Ireland, A. T. Cutter for Wales. The result was exactly the same as in the corresponding match last season.

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

Limelight Shines on Schacht and Luther; Sound Policy Indicated for Reichsbank

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Two Germans who offer a curious contrast come into the limelight—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Dr. Hans Luther. Dr. Schacht supplants Dr. Luther at the head of the Reichsbank, as a few years ago Dr. Luther replaced Dr. Schacht in this same post. That is a notable event, for it may well be that on the financial policy of the Government the Hitlerite régime will stand or fall. But it apparently does not denote the demotion of Dr. Luther, if he is to proceed to Washington as the representative of his country.

With both of them at various times I have come into some contact. Dr. Luther deserves more credit than is generally given to him for the conclusion of the treaties of Locarno which, though somewhat deprecated today, were in 1925 the pivot on which turned the policy of Europe. Dr. Gustav Stresemann in those memorable days was the Foreign Minister and it was with him that Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain directly dealt. But it should not be forgotten that Dr. Luther was then the Chancellor of the Reich, who was not only responsible for the step which Germany took but was responsible for its acceptance in Germany.

Although the pacts were the beginning of the restoration of Germany to some equality with the great powers, they were not appreciated as they ought to have been. The Luther Cabinet was supported by a middle-class majority ranging from the Nationalists to the Centrists. The National People's Party retired from the Government because of the signing of the pact, but Dr. Luther was able to remodel his cabinet and remain in office for some time longer.

* * *

Whenever I met him—notably at Basel where as president of the Reichsbank he attended the meetings of the Bank for International Settlements and at Geneva—I was struck chiefly by a sort of humorous imperturbability. Small in stature, with a round head and a round body, he produced an impression of tranquillity. He knew how to put off indiscreet questioners by a droll phrase calmly uttered. Throughout his career he has shown that he is methodical, cautious, but strong-willed. As a careful financier he has opposed expensive plans, aiming rather at consolidation.

Dr. Schacht is essentially different. He is far more impetuous and even adventurous. But it must not be supposed that he is likely to embark on any wild policy. He it was who, after serving in the leading banks of Germany, was appointed to the Reich Currency Commission in 1923, before heading the Reichsbank. He it was who effected the stabilization of the mark. Even at that time he was associated with Dr. Luther, who was Minister of Finances. The lives of the two men are curiously interwined.

The vigor of Dr. Schacht was shown in the London discussions on the Dawes plan. Should it be accepted? It was necessary to reply plainly in the affirmative or the negative. The German delegation was in agreement—with the exception of Dr. Schacht. Bluntly he declared that Germany could not fulfill the obligations imposed upon it, and therefore it was better to say so. He was overruled, but in the sequel it was made clear that his opinion was right.

* * *

I recall the conference of experts at Paris in 1929. In the preparation of the Young Plan Dr. Schacht was equally outspoken. It was charged against him that he was expressing political opinions, and the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street, was perturbed. The conference nearly broke down. Nor was this the last of his manifestations. He strongly disapproved of the agreement of The Hague which embodied the Young plan, and when everybody else was declaring the plan to be "final and definite" he frankly forecast its breakdown, and resigned his high post in protest. Later, he penned one of the most devastating pamphlets—"The End of Reparations"—I have ever read. He may have been impolitic, but he was, as everybody would now acknowledge, again fundamentally right.

The methods of Dr. Luther at the Reichsbank were essentially sane. He inspired confidence. He helped by guarantees to save banks, shipping companies, and the steel industry. His successor, who has shown his sympathy with the Hitlerite movement, will doubtless continue to direct his efforts to the protection of the national currency. In some respects he may be bolder than Dr. Luther, but he may be counted on to protect, with exceptional skill, the financial interest of Germany.

Secession Fight Begins In Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Mr. Norbert Keenan, the vice-president of the Dominion League, introduced by the Lord Mayor, Mr. J. T. B. Franklin, a prominent Secessionist, commenced an intensive campaign in favor of Western Australia's secession from the Commonwealth, by addressing leading business men and pastoralists here at the Palace Hotel. There was only one important industry in the State, he said, which was operating at a profit, namely, gold mining, and added that the pastoral and agricultural industries were working at a 20 per cent loss. The State produced 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and local consumption required 5,000,000 bushels of this, so that if production shrank to the last-mentioned quantity the State would face bankruptcy and ruin. Mr. Keenan instanced the price of fencing wire, which cost f. o. b. overseas £6 5s. a ton, and to the producer in Melbourne on rail it was £19 15s. 6d a ton, also wire nails f. o. b. overseas cost £6 12s. 6d a ton, and the price on rails in Melbourne was £18 12s. 6d. Mr. Keenan further stated that everyday commodities had been raised from 100 to 200 and 300 per cent because of the tariff. He considered that there was no hope in the federal fiscal policy of any reasonable reduction being given by any government in power, and the only way for Western Australia was to liberate itself from the bonds of federation.

To combat the claims of the Dominion League a federal league has been formed which is actively engaged in refuting the speeches and newspaper articles of Secessionists.

Homer Painting, $11,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—A Winslow Homer painting, "The Fisher Girl," sold for $11,000 at auction yesterday at the disposal at the American Art Assoication-Anderson Galleries of 105 paintings from the estate of Burton Mansfield of New Haven, Conn. The Homer painting was acquired by an agent for an unnamed buyer. The total for the sale was $54,965.

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Tues., Apr. 18—Synge's "Shadow of the Glen" and "The Playboy."
Wed. Mat., Apr. 19—O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock."
Wed. Eve., Apr. 19—Robinson's "The Far-Off Hills."
Thurs., Apr. 20—"Spreading the News" and Robinson's "Whiteheaded Boy."
Fri., Apr. 21—"The Far-Off Hills."
Sat. Mat., Apr. 22—"New Gossoon."
Sat. Eve., Apr. 22—"Juno and Paycock."
Mon., Apr. 24—Robinson's comedy drama, "The Big House." (New)
Tues., Apr. 25—"The New Gossoon."
Wed. Mat., Apr. 26—"The Far-Off Hills."
Wed. Eve., Apr. 26—Synge's "Riders to the Sea" and "The Playboy."
Thurs., Apr. 27—"The Far-Off Hills."
Fri., Apr. 28—"Juno and the Paycock."
Sat. Mat., Apr. 29—"The Werkhouse Ward" and "The Playboy."
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Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Covering a period of about 230 years, with selected examples from nearly every decade within that time, the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver recently presented to the Boston Art Museum makes an impressive display. Its 250 pieces include most of the forms of domestic tableware which appeared during the period.

In the upper row the objects, with dates and marks, are as follows, the dimensions being approximate: Pedestal salt, 1578, 5 inches high. Coconut ewer H. R., 9¼ inches high. "Puritan" spoon, 1651, I. I., 7 inches long. Seal-top spoon, 1638, H. L., 7 inches long. Sugar box, 1661, probably by Andrew Moore, 7½ inches wide. Hot-milk jug, 1713, Jonathan Read, 7 inches high, engraved with British royal arms; cipher and initials of Queen Anne. Covered sugar bowl, John Swift, 1754, 5½ inches high.

Lower row—Caster, 1784, Hester Bateman, 6½ inches high. Teapot, Jonathan Bodington, 1707, 7 inches high. Kettle and stand, 1717, Ambrose Stevenson, 14 inches high. Tureen, 1747, Paul Lamerie, 14 inches long. "Warwick" cruet stand, 1746. Samuel Wood, 8 inches high. Kettle and stand, 1768, Charles Wright, 13¾ inches high.

English Silver of Three Centuries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE gift of English silverware announced a few days ago by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has now been placed on exhibition in two galleries of the New Wing, where it is to remain until Sept. 15. It was a wholly unexpected donation of about 250 pieces, which fairly represent the work of England from the late sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth.

Extraordinary discrimination is revealed in selections which have resulted in an impressive series of forms of the greatest diversity. Some bear names that are famous, but evidently the taste of whoever gathered these things was of the rare sort that is not moved by popular acclaim for certain makers. Nor is there evidence of concern for the factor of association.

It appears rather that these examples of an ancient craft as practiced in a single country for 230 years must have been assembled as a material record of the changing standards of decorative art during the period. Lacking this purpose, it seems hardly possible that this very effect should have resulted, with 20 datings of 1600's, 60 of the 1700's, and with little repetition in the nature of the objects in either the same or different decades.

Common Motives Seem Absent Here

Most collectors are actuated by one of several major motives. Some seek shapes that are uncommon; others show strong preference of obscure makers whose known output is limited to a few pieces; the work of craftsmen who have become popular for reasons other than their skill-of-craft, is another incentive. In this Charlotte Beebe Wilbour collection there we discern an urge in selection that seems of a finer and broader quality than the possession of rarities, or the massing of similar shapes that have only slight differences in dates and in ornament, or the accumulation of silverwork that has belonged to those famed in one way or another.

The fact that almost all this ware is for domestic use gives the display an interest and intimacy that might not go with articles which were chiefly ecclesiastical or that, as a whole, claimed extreme rarity. Instead, the range of tableware forms is so great as to make it fairly representative of both the flat and the hollow, as shapes were modified gradually through 200 years and more.

Always these changes reflected the progressing standards in painting, sculpture and architecture, for silversmiths seem to have been closer to the movements in the fine arts than were those engaged in any other form of applied or decorative art. It is well known that in the earlier centuries goldsmithing, which meant working in silver as well, was counted a necessary qualification for the student artist. He might later prove himself a master painter or sculptor, and still rank his skill in metal work but a little less worthy than that achieved with the brush or chisel.

Regarding the Illustrations

The dozen examples that are pictured here suggest the scope, in years and types, which are to be seen in this Charlotte Beebe Wilbour collection. Of the seventeenth century pieces the outstanding are the pedestal salt and the coconut ewer made in 1587 and 1574 respectively. These carry the exuberant ornament of the late Renaissance, come from the late years of this period of art and offer a strong contrast to the simplicity of the two spoons which appear next in the group.

One of these has the fig-shaped bowl and octagonal handle, one topped with the owner's seal and dating 1638, while the other, of utmost simplicity, is known as Puritan and dates from Cromwell's régime. Severity characterizes the sugar box of 1661 from London, when, it would appear, the contents were so prized as to justify a lock.

Next may be seen a hot milk jug seven and one-quarter inches high, bearing the date letter for 1713. It is engraved with the British Royal Arms and bears the letters "A" and "R," the cipher of Queen Anne engraved on the cover. Thus it seems likely that it was once the property of her who was Queen of England, 1702-1714. The delicate lines of its pear shape are typical of the graceful contours common in this quarter century. The sugar bowl at the extreme right, upper row, suggests the freer use of this food as tea came to be served more generally in English homes. This was made in 1754.

The caster at the left below stands six and one-half inches high and was made in 1784. Its design is based on that of the Grecian urn and in this respect partakes of the classic revival which at the time was in full force in England. Its shape may be compared with that of the casters in the cruet stand shown second from the right in the same row. This was made in 1746 and is of the baluster shape. One year later is the date of the tureen at the center of this group, by the prolific craftsman, Paul Lamarie. Of the remaining articles in the lower row, the teapot made in 1707 is one of six here of the same century, while the kettle and stand, dated 1717 and about 14 inches high, has four companions, one made as late as 1750.

How fully the outfitting of a table might be done by the ware in this collection is suggested by noticing some of the more common articles. There are 14 candlesticks of five dates; two dozen each of knives and forks of three dates; 15 plates; platters, spoons of several sizes, ladles, casters, salvers and dishes. Six teapots show forms from 1707 to 1793. Coffee and chocolate led to the production of other slightly differing artistic designs. Caddies, creamers, sugar bowls and tongs are scattered along through the 1700's, when the standing cup, ewer, tankard, tumbler and monteith of the 1600's no longer are seen.

So we may find here a fairly continuous record of the movement of decorative styles during two centuries and more, with many clear indications of the multitude of changes that came to persons and countries, to individuals and to nations, between the latter years of Queen Elizabeth and those of George III.

Old Metalwork Exhibited

Boston

OLD copper and brass from England, France and Spain composes a highly interesting small exhibition which continues until April 14 at the galleries of the Society of Arts & Crafts. The pieces are all loaned, most of them by Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Samuel Cabot and Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge. The variety of forms is considerable, including candlesticks, oil lamps, hot water kettles, braziers, large platters and domestic utensils of various forms.

The lenders of this work in old metal are well-known for their excellent taste, their discrimination and their intelligence concerning the objects which they acquire. All these qualities are noticeable in the extraordinary display which is now being offered to the public.

London Notes

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

A CURIO of exceptional interest came into the London auction room when the emerald signet ring of Peter the Great was offered at Sotheby's. This historic jewel was the property of Mrs. Maghini who is well known in the south of France. It is formed of a square bezel with a fine emerald, engraved with a full-length figure of Peter when a young lad. He is shown seated on a low chair holding an orb and scepter, and around the four sides is the inscription in Russian: "His Highness Peter Alexevitch, Grand Duke and Tsar of all Russia."

The ring realized the unexpectedly high price of £370, the purchaser being a London professional collector who numbers the Queen among his customers.

I might add that Peter the Great spent four months in England in 1698 in the reign of King William III, to study shipbuilding. He lived first, incognito, in a house at the bottom of York Buildings, within a stone's throw of the London office of this newspaper. Pepys, the famous diarist, lived in a house opposite.

The Tsar removed afterward to John Evelyn's house near Deptford Dockyard. On his departure from England Peter is said to have presented King William with a ruby valued at £10,000, which he extracted from his waistcoat pocket wrapped up in a piece of brown paper.

Loan Exhibition in the Country

Americans visiting England this summer will be interested to hear that the Earl of Pembroke has lent Wilton House, near Salisbury, for a loan exhibition of historical and other treasures to be found in houses in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxford, Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire. The exhibition, I understand, will be opened toward the end of June and and will last for several days.

There must be a host of unguessed-at treasures hidden away in English country homes, and the idea of showing them in congenial country surroundings, easily accessible in this motorcar age, seems an excellent one. My only surprise is that it is not done more frequently. Many collectors who would hesitate to send their treasures to London would be delighted to lend them for exhibition by a neighbor.

Mantels Go to Museum

Two magnificent late Georgian or Regency mantels, so eagerly sought by collectors who wish to put their acquisitions to practical use, have been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, which hitherto had not possessed a single specimen.

The mantels came from 4 Carlton Gardens and were specially made for Lord Palmerston. One is in white marble with supporting caryatids and the other in dark red Carcassone marble.

Rare Book Sale

New York

THE next book sale at the American Art-Anderson Galleries comes on the afternoons of April 19 and 20, when the library of the late J. L. Ketterlinus of St. Augustine, Florida, will be dispersed. This includes many fine bindings, first editions, presentation copies and extra-illustrated items.

In the first editions are numerous novels of William Harrison Ainsworth, Jane Austen, James M. Barrie and Lewis Carroll, including the first American edition of "Alice." Among the extra-illustrated books the "Arabian Nights," a large paper copy of Irving's Life of Washington, the same author's History of New York, are noticed. Exhibition continues from April 12th to the time of sale.

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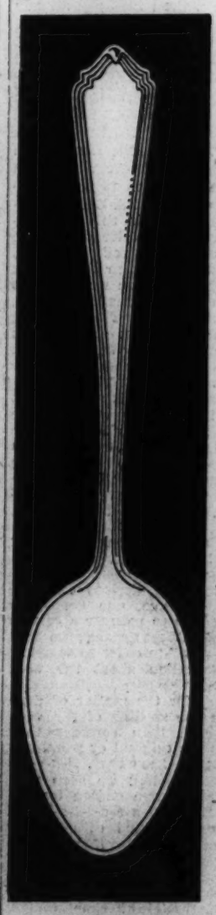

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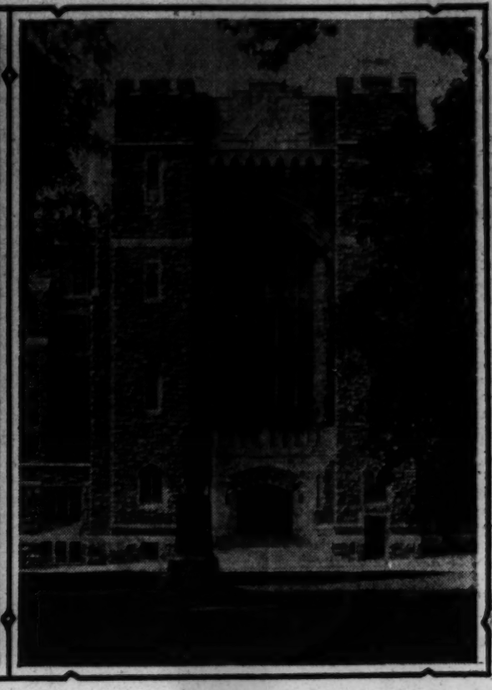

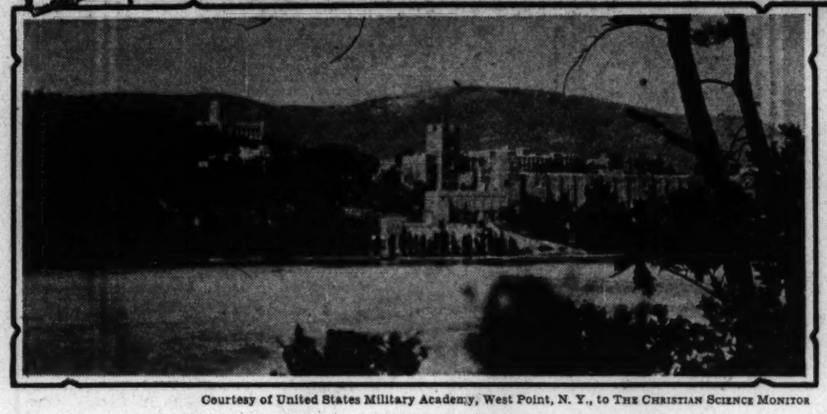

Courtesy of United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Buildings in Stone Which Make a Gray Fastness on the Bluffs Above the Hudson.

The College Stronghold That Is Ever West Point

Educational Policies May Shift in World Outside, but Not Here

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN age when discarding the old and adopting the new seems the watchword in education, it is perhaps worth noting that at West Point, where the 1200 picked men of the United States Corps of Cadets train for officers of the regular army, things go their way virtually untouched by shifting notions.

There in the gray fastness, on the bluffs above the Hudson, cadets today are pursuing a course which, academically and otherwise, is much the same as that taken by Lee, Grant, Custer and Pershing.

Without discussing the pros and cons of this system as opposed to the current motto of change elsewhere, suffice it to say, that West Pointers learn unquestioned obedience to authority, are imbued with a high sense of personal integrity and are so thoroughly grounded in those subjects they study as never to forget them.

Little Known

West Point belongs to the nation, so in a sense, to the public, yet Americans know little of it.

Few realize that when a youngster enters the academy, he is on the Government pay roll and receives $1072 a year. A portion of this is turned back to pay for his board, lodging, clothing and incidental expenses. The rest is set aside for him to help buy his uniforms at graduation. Cadets are allowed no money. A system of "Boodler's" checks allows them approximately $2 a month to be spent in ice creams, candies or other sweets at the cadet confectioners, known as the "Boodler's." All other items, even postage stamps, must be requisitioned, "wrecked" as the cadets say.

Few know that each year some 400 lads from the various states report at the academy on July 1 and go through the first gruelling weeks known as "Beast Barracks." During this period the men are grounded in the fundamentals of soldiering and become accustomed to the rigorous routine of cadet life, than which none is more exacting.

In September begins the academic year. Classes are divided into sections of 10 or 12. Every cadet recites at length daily in his subjects. Failure to prepare the day's work is unknown at West Point. Grades are carefully kept and posted each week, a cadet moving from section to section as his relative class standing warrants.

For 11 months, until graduation, members of the fourth or plebe class (equivalent to college freshmen) have no social privileges and may not, generally speaking, have contacts with cadets other than their own classmates.

Runts and Flankers

Men who are short in stature are termed "runts" and are assigned to "runt" companies, those who stand in the center of the long gray line when the corps is on parade. The tall men are called "flankers," and fall in on the ends for parade. Grant was a "runt," Pershing a "flanker."

Cadets at West Point today are quartered in barracks that housed not only Custer and Pershing and Douglas McArthur, present chief-of-staff, but many of those, both North and South, who made the unparalleled sacrifice in the war between the states.

True, this building has been renovated since those who helped make history in the Civil War, Indian campaigns and Spanish-American difficulties wore the gray. Whereas young Pershing, in West Point verbiage, "boned his math" beneath a kerosene lamp, the lads of today have electric lights. Whereas young Pershing treked outside at reveille of a cold winter morning to get his washing water at a tap, the boys today secure theirs indoors in white porcelain basins. But doubtless the cadets this year strip down their beds each morning, fold the bedding and flip the mattresses, not only as did John J. Pershing, in days of yore, but as did U. S. Grant or Robert E. Lee or Jefferson Davis almost a full century ago. No pictures or hangings of any kind adorned the bare walls of Pershing's or James M'Neill Whistler's rooms. The same holds true now.

The West Point of today is the West Point of Pershing's day. Yet it is another West Point too. The same Hudson flows majestically past Trophy Point and Kosciusko's garden to the sea. The same hills stand sentinels above the plain where Sherman, Sheridan, Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Jefferson Davis and Grant once paraded as do cadets today. The same hallowed traditions governed the cadets then. There were gray buildings at West Point in those days as there are now, only not so many.

No Cullum Hall with its magnificent ballroom, where plebes may not enter except for instruction in dancing, was there. No riding hall stretched its incredible length along the river front. The cadet chapel of that day has been replaced by another. But the library to which cadets wend their way for reading or study is the same building to which Cadets Pershing and Whistler and Custer went for similar purposes. The same Fort Clinton, a crumbling ruin beyond summer camp site, where the "affairs of honor" of untold generations of cadets have been settled via the fist, is still there as it has been since the day of Benedict Arnold. Old Fort Putman, another revolutionary fortification, high above the river, is another landmark of cadets who have gone before.

Pershing and Custer, as have the plebes of all times, sat rigid on the edge of their chairs at mess and kept their eyes fixed upon their plates. They too "pulled in their necks" at the behest of upperclassmen. They too if asked, "What do plebes rank?" gave the time hallowed answer:

"Sir, the Superintendent's dog, the Commandant's cat, the waiters in the Mess Hall and all the Admirals in the whole blamed navy."

Perhaps the spirit of West Point is expressed in these words of the song entitled, "The Corps":

"We sons of today, we salute you
You sons of an earlier day.
We follow, close order, behind you,
Where you have pointed the way;
The long gray line of us stretches
Through the years of a century told
And the last man feels to his marrow
The grip of your far off hold."

J. S.

Get Its Family History

Our Living Language Series—8

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE habit of association is a valuable one in learning new words. Always associate a new word with a word that you already know. For instance: The word *facetious,* when we hear it, does not tell us a lot about itself. The word facetious, *f-a-ce-tious,* is listed in Webster with this suggestion, in brackets: "See facetiæ." That word refers us to *facete;* bracketed in the same way, we find the information that this word comes from the Latin word, *facetus,* which is not necessarily to be memorized. But by tracing further, we gain this information: *face,* or side, gives to us the word *facet,* the cut face of a gem. It is the cut face which gives to the gem its sparkle. Then we find that *facetious* originally meant "polished, elegant, agreeable." This meaning has become obsolete; that is, has gone out of use—and Webster marks it so, with the abbreviation *Obs.* The Webster method of giving the obsolete meaning first is an excellent one, for in this way we have the original meaning, close to the bracketed list of words from which our word was derived.

Reading through the further definitions of *facetious,* after the "obsolete" one, we trace it to its present meaning, which is: "facetious—characterized by pleasantry; jocose; exciting laughter; as, a facetious story or reply." Remembering the original meaning, derived from the idea of brilliance, one keeps the word *facetious* to indicate a certain wit. Indeed, Webster suggests that you "see witty" in order to complete your information about the word *facetious.*

So much for the matter of derivation. If the spelling of the word troubles you, then consider this: *f-a-c-e* is the original or primitive; very well; we keep that. *F-a-c-e-t* is the second step; we keep that. *i-ous* is a common ending for adjectives. Then: *f-a-c-e-t-i-o-u-s.* t may give the sound of *c*—but it doesn't confuse you, if you have learned the derivation of the word, that is, that it comes from *facet.*

Now all this would seem to take up a great deal of time, and it would be quite too much time to spend, if you were going to use the method for only the one word. But let this method become a habit! Whenever you look up a word, get its derivation; get its family history; learn how it came to have its present meaning. Then you are actually building vocabulary.

The choice between the words *principal* and *principle* is sometimes difficult. Associate the letters in the word p-r-i-n-c-i-p-l-e and the word p-l-a-n. Wherever you can substitute the word pl-an, you can use the word *princi-pl-e.* Both words have *pl;* associate them in memory. Write these sentences, and see how readily this method disposes of the question:

What is the *plan* on which it works? (Principle on which it works.) It isn't the principle of the thing, it's the money! (*Plan* of the thing.)

What ——— do you think applies here? Is the ——— of restraint applicable in dress design?

Never mind learning an association for the other word, *principal.* Just use *principal* when the *plan-principle* association won't work! Simple, isn't it?

NEXT WEEK—More Word Associations.

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To Insure School Support

Washington

How parent-teacher associations throughout the United States are working in an effort to meet the crisis in public school education at the present time is disclosed in reports from its state branches now being received by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Widely varied activities, ranging from feeding and clothing needy school children to mobilization of resources to keep schools from closing, are revealed in these reports.

Popular demand on the part of parents and teachers for revision of existing laws governing education and enactment of new legislation to insure adequate financial support of public schools is reflected in almost every report.

New Jersey expresses the sentiment shared by state Congresses of Parents and Teachers:

The New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers favors strict economy in school administration, but is insiterably opposed to the false economy which, if followed, would waste our human resources. It calls on its membership to work for the defeat of any plan that would lessen the educational opportunities of children by shortening the school term, lowering present educational standards, or eliminating any school subject or activity that contributes to the health, culture, or vocational training of our future citizens.

The Parent

Two Rules Enforced

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Friends:

When I read the editor's request: "We should like to hear from parents who have found out how to send the children off to school each morning in an attitude that is happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful," I mused over this and a picture from out the past persisted before my mental eyes.

A happy home in the "Gay Nineties," in an Illinois town of about 15,000. Four children skipping "off to school each morning in an attitude that was happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful." Two rules, lovingly but strictly enforced, were the principal means by which this was accomplished. First, the rule of the father (a lawyer): "A place for everything and everything in its place." Second, the admonition of the mother, "Remember the *extra* 15 minutes!"

The children, one boy and three girls, were provided with a place for their clothes and toys as soon as each learned to walk well enough to keep "everything in its place."

From earliest Sunday school attendance, they were urged to "remember the extra 15 minutes" and there was no "rush" to get off in time.

The father, a very methodical man, taught them—when retiring—to arrange each garment in a systematic manner, so it could be donned quickly.

As those were the days of the old song, "And her golden curls were hanging down her back," to say nothing of the rows of buttons and buttonholes occupying the same place, it required more time to dress than in these "snap"(py) days!

However, these two rules, and the fact that the little mother was never too busy to stand on the front porch each morning, to wave them good by and watch them down the long hill and out of sight; and at night, the father briefly to review their lessons, after which all joined in and sang school songs—all this sent "the children off to school each morning in an attitude that was happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful."

Just to prove that this speed age has not altered the efficacy of these two rules, let it be stated that they are now in full force, in the home of the youngest of this quartet, and with the same happy results!

(Mrs.) M. H.

A Request We Pass Along

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Parent column and have always looked for letters or articles dealing with "chosen" or adopted children, but have never found any. Sometime, I may venture to be so bold as to write on that subject. We have had such a lovely experience, and our children are certainly blessings which have come to us.

(Mrs.) G. H. C.

Please do, Mrs. C.—and perhaps some of our other readers will write the column also.—Editors.

Wise Encouragement

Paris

Dear Friends:

The Parent column is full of interest to me. It is always studied carefully. I have much to do with young people and the results of my experiences may be helpful to others. It seems clear to me that what boys and girls from 17 to over 20 need most now is confidence in themselves, in their capacities, and faith in the possibility of success or rather achievement in the favorite activity of each. They need sympathetic and loving consideration, wise and unobtrusive support. Self-consciousness and self-sufficiency are often only apparent; underneath is indifference or discouragement, which may easily take the form of revolt and despair.

I have always found them keenly interested in beauty and receptive to enthusiasm. It has never proved difficult to develop a right sense of steady, disciplined and orderly activity whenever the feeling of drudgery has been lifted. They need—as everyone does—to have congenial activity. But also it is necessary to teach them how to use their leisure. Especially is this so in Europe, where there are very few clubs for young people, and in France in particular none of the sort I mean. Literary clubs, 4-H clubs, garden clubs, all kinds are needed, provided they have as their goal the sponsoring of an intelligent and useful activity. There is a wide, interesting field of action for adequate and experienced advisers or directors of such clubs.

Parents are beginning to understand that their children will do better work wherever they are—in an office, in business or at school—if regular hours of recreation are secured, with an open possibility to use them for the development of a capacity which may have been ignored, laughed at or never given a chance to succeed. Also when an experienced adviser, and eventually comforter is at hand. They must be helped to find themselves, supported and encouraged continually. I have often heard parents say: "My child is just blossoming out in every way, and his (or her) school work is much better, too." And why? Because they have found congenial activity, and also learned how to play. Often they do not know how to play! The feature in our wonderful paper entitled, "Come Play," is a very useful one and should be studied by parents and children alike. Well-chosen play is excellent for all. It is a regulated activity, which teaches discipline and teamwork.

Happy children make successful men and women, and this happiness cannot be obtained without joyful, disciplined activity and wise recreation. A successful business woman who had to start her career very early and work hard told me that the sunshine of her wonderful childhood illumined and sustained her through all her hardships. "I could not have done it without those blessed memories," she added. Children from 17 up need as much care in a way as the younger ones. It must, however, be a wise, considerate and constant interest.

I hope that these remarks will call forth other useful hints from many parents and teachers. I close my letter with an expression of deep gratitude for all I have received from this column in particular and from all the other features of The Christian Science Monitor in general.

(Miss) H. B.

The Two Sides to the Radio

'Listening Groups' Criticize Broadcasts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"PROFESSORS, when speaking over the radio, should remember that they are not speaking to fellow professors." Such was the advice given by a radio listener to a radio lecturer at the recent annual gathering in London, of Listening Groups. At the request of the British Broadcasting Corporation both sides of the microphone met and speakers had to listen to a fire of criticism of their efforts from people drawn from all over Great Britain.

It was evident from the remarks that the British Broadcasting Corporation, on its educational side at any rate, had a difficult task before it, if it were to maintain its reputation for impartiality and at the same time not be dull. Many critics representing the working classes showed clearly that they wanted guidance. They did not, they said, want a deluge of facts; they recognized that they had not the expert knowledge to lay the right emphasis on one fact as against another, and they considered, therefore, that speakers themselves ought to select facts for the listeners. With regard to history on the radio, the opinion was freely expressed that it was only useful in so far it is explained the present.

With regard to the treatment of various countries, although one of the radio speakers maintained that it was easier to talk about France and Germany than about the United States of America and Russia, the subsequent discussion on the part of listeners seemed to show that all were equally difficult subjects, and the treatment by radio speakers was liable to be misunderstood.

From the discussion, taken as a whole, one could not help coming to the opnnion that on the radio, in matters political, impartiality could only be obtained by presenting a series of contrasting partialities.

During the year the Group Listening Movement has increased by about 25 per cent.

For Rural Young People

A movement to mobilize unemployed rural young people for growth and self-development is being launched by the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance and cooperating organizations. The plan is to enlist trained young people who are out of work to serve as volunteer leaders and instructors for activities, group discussion, and study, which will provide rural youth with opportunity for growth, recreation, service to the community, and improvement of morale through activity and social contact. The Alliance hopes to become a clearing house for information in this development, and will assist communities desiring to develop such programs.

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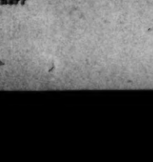

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The Home Forum

Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

THERE were several stars, as I soon discovered, in Nicholas Pumble's guiding constellation. Joy in the natural world about him was responsible for the greater bulk of the entries in the Notebooks, but I would have none of his new friends share my first impression that Nicholas was merely a roamer of fields or diarist of the winds and snow. Many a time while he was outwardly loafing along Sorley Stream, he was whittling wisdom to a sharper point, with observation for his wood and deduction for his knife. People, poetry, the progress of society, the impediments to that progress, and the constitution of eternal things, all came under his eye. Before considering these other interests, however, I must quote this:

"April 1st. This round year in Evergreen has removed one dread which I might not have acknowledged but which I must have harbored since I am conscious that it has taken wing. I am convinced now that I shall never reach the saturation point of delight in this country and the sky above it. My own lane is like the widow's cruse; there is always some new loveliness in the jug. I may pass its familiar features a dozen times unstirred, my mind on a leaky roof or an unbalanced ledger, but on the inspired thirteenth passage nature's ambush works. I am held up at the point of beauty. Some witchlike charm floats upward from the commonplace cauldron and I am transported into a vale too sunny for even thrushes' song. And if my lane never fails me, what must be the resources of the world beyond? Make friends with this wideness, and there will be no trouble with satiety. That other trouble, the possessive instinct, will also fall away. There is no reason to hoard with all this plenty. I have never heard of a beauty-miser. Rather one must give beauty away. It is this compulsion that explains the anxiety and the joy of the beauty-giver, the artist. Fortunately the lure overbalances the labor on the scales of joy. That is why no one has ever heard of an artist changing his profession. He clings to it, indeed, to the drabbest end, envying only those conditions through which he might bear his fruit more fully."

* * *

Nicholas was undoubtedly an artist at heart; he wanted to be a poet, to make his perceptions sing themselves into some perfect form. He never managed that complete felicity which is poetry. Why, I cannot say. Critic of others, perhaps he could not criticize himself. He knew the vital rapture, but he could not command the great and serene forms to hold it. The sentence wherein he acknowledges this comes nearer to poetry than his verse. He wrote:

"My verse is like a lifted wave that breaks too soon on some hidden bar. It shatters, white and upreaching, against the inaccessible cliffs of true poetry. Only an occasional line, a spindrift epithet, flies momentarily to the height."

He was most nearly the poet in very simple measures, and among the waifs and strays of verse scattered through the Notebooks one occasionally meets a sure-footed quatrain. Here are verses to which, as rarely, he has given a title:

January's Gift

When winter masters the skies
And the tall estates of song
Are silent traceries
For snow to nest among;

When blue lies bluest where
The snowdrift apes the swan,
And swordlike draws the air,
And silence greets the dawn;

Then from the summer sleep
Our hearts wake to the frost,
Wake as to horns and keep
The vow so nearly lost;

And day, new-tipped with sun,
Shines brighter than we knew,
And the deeds that could not be done
Are possible to do.

Under the same date as that entry, I discovered Nicholas's declaration of independence. It had required something like a detective service to reconstruct our friend from his jottings. The youth's inner musings lay everywhere to view. But the commonplaces of his existence had to be exhumed and pieced together. The pages were all pearls and no oyster. I was even in doubt for some days as to how he supported himself until I came upon this early entry which showed that he had taken the postmastership of Evergreen, against advice, and contrary to the national dogmas of advancement. He wrote:

"After looking about me, within as well as without, I have concluded to decline the long vistas leading up to independence and accept independence at once. To anchor myself in this post office, before putting out to sea, means disregarding Sorley's advice, Hiram's hopes, Mrs. Scratcher's wringing of hands, and the logic of my fears. But a man must stand for something, sometime; the time might as well be now, and the something that thing he cannot do without. For me, that thing is independence. It is my air. I must breathe, and I do not intend postponing breathing until the atmosphere is scented with perfume.

* * *

"This decision is incomprehensible to Sorley, especially in view of the opportunity in the city. He wishes me to divest myself of myself and go make a fortune in New York. But for whom? For what? My clothes? What can it possibly profit a man to orphan his essential self by leaving it behind, while he runs up and down Broadway earning money for an imposter? It is madness. The argument varies nothing from the talk at college where the upshot of every exhortation was to do something for the sake of something else. Study—for marks. Gather truth—for profits. Be good—to be safe, or happy. Nothing for its own sake. And Sorley wonders why I left!

"Furthermore, he considers me perverse in calling this position independence. But am I? For six hours a day, I admit, I am as much behind the bars as the laughing hyena at the zoo. But do I not pass the whole community in review in those hours? Yes, and more intimately than the Kaiser reviewing his troops. And they shall be levied on, too, unless my powers are unexpectedly dessicated by selling stamps. This notebook will bulge with truth. These six hours, moreover, will act as ballast to the other eighteen, the richer but more dangerous hours of idleness. Whatever my finish, I shall at least have the satisfaction of taking the straightest way there.

"When will men be frank about their ambitions! Ever since I was twelve Jerry Cole has been saying that he wants to marry and have a family, when he is able. So far ten years have been wasted in this preamble, and the end is not yet. Merriman's son wants to be a great lawyer, and in order to be thus conspicuous he has concealed himself with an unheard-of firm in the city. Mr. Durritt, our representative, desires self-advancement, but he is afraid to fly his piratical colors. He swathes himself in such veils of verbal cotton-batting that he may even yet mistake himself for a patron of charity. Men, I observe, approach their goals by circuitous routes chiefly because they state their ambitions obliquely to themselves. I sympathize, for nothing evades one like a clear statement. What we supposed was a hard and shining orb is still but the core of a nebula. How could I express my nebula to Sorley? If I had told him that I wanted to give out light, to make worlds, to encompass beauty, to realize goodness, to know, he would still have told me that my ambition was limited, and that I should really try to make five thousand dollars a year. I must remember this experience, for Sorley intends to be helpful, and it shows what mistaken pressure friendliness can bring to bear. Independence begins at home, but it should establish an immediate reciprocity in the bordering lands of our friends. I shall assure my friend of his liberty, perhaps in these terms:

I would not take your dreams away
Nor hold them close, nor have it be
That word or will of mine should stay
Yours, eagle-high, eagle-free.

For roses thrown under the runner's feet,
Or an arm clasped over a rover's breast,
Serve only to render him less fleet,
Delay him on his quest.

So I loose you now to the utter blue;
Sometime, in that brightness, you and I
May meet a-wing, as the great birds do,
Eagle-free, eagle-high.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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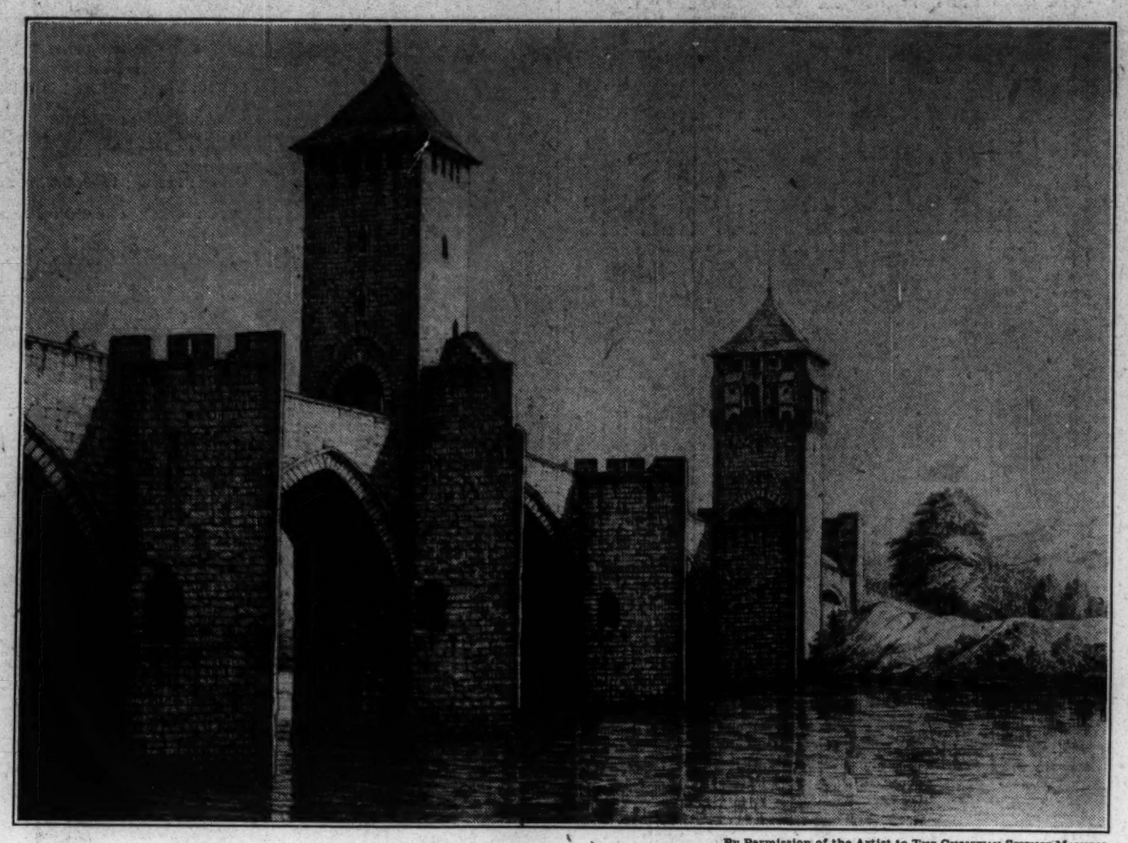

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Le Pont de Cahors (The Bridge of Cahors): From an Etching by E. Mary Shelley

China's Carry-All

Taking the place of the subway, the elevated, the omnibus and, except in the largest cities, the trolley, the ubiquitous form of transportation in China is the rickshaw. True, burdens are borne by camels and coolies; by boats along the waterways; in carts drawn by donkeys, mules, ponies or men; and now and then in a motor truck. But the simple and obvious way for the Changs and Wangs of China to move anything within a reasonable distance is to summon a rickshaw man.

For example, if the petty merchant Liu has decided to change his family residence from the East City to the West City, he charters four rickshaws, let us say, to transfer his household goods. Onto the first rickshaw is roped a table and four or five stools. The second rickshaw carries two chairs and an enormous roll of bedding, with a bird cage on top. Into the third rickshaw is piled a towering clutter of pots and pans, crockery, lamps, tin basins and paper lanterns. The last of the fleet is loaded with two wooden chests and a leather one, containing the family clothing, household ornaments and other small personal belongings.

The Liu family themselves follow in two rickshaws behind the moving goods. Father Liu leads, with his two sons perched on his knees. Mother Liu is just behind him, with the baby in her lap and the two little girls squeezed in at the sides. For in China it is customary to tuck as many children as possible in a rickshaw engaged by an adult who pays only his own fare. The rickshaw man may grumble a little, but he is used to it.

Nothing is too outlandish to be conveyed by this omnipresent vehicle. Great bundles of vegetables—principally radishes, onions, and the long-stemmed Chinese cabbage—rise in odorous green mounds above the shafts. It is not uncommon to see goats, sheep, pigs and poultry tied with loud objections into the seat. If the rickshaw's next patron is a human being, he is not likely to be so fastidious as to find fault. In China a few vigorous whisks with a feather duster usually constitutes an acceptable cleaning.

At other times, however, the rickshaw's burden is more æsthetic. Baskets and pots of flowers, either real or fashioned in Flower Street, are now and again given a ride. Groceries and mineral waters, dozens of bottles at a time, are thus delivered upon order. Papier-maché effigies and other large paper decorations for funerals and weddings ride in colorful glory. Theatrical props, sometimes including masks which leer uncomfortably at passers-by, are given a casual première en route. And now and then an enormous load of hay or straw glides supernaturally down the street, the rickshaw and the coolie invisible behind the moving haystack.

Rickshaw rates vary. Foreign residents, even those who speak Chinese fluently, pay more than native patrons. Foreigners who do not know the language are obliged to pay more than those who do. And tourists inevitably pay most of all.

In Peking, as correspondingly in other cities of China, a licensed rickshaw chartered in the Legation Quarter or in front of a European hotel is sure to be more expensive than one which is picked up outside the foreign settlement. A rickshaw boy who airs a smattering of English considers his services of more value than one who knows only his own tongue—and he charges accordingly.

A foreigner who can bargain in Chinese pays an average of about twenty cents "Mex," or less than five American pennies, for an average hour's run—a shopping tour, perhaps, with occasional stops. A trip to Paomachang, the racecourse seven miles west of the city, will cost him about fifty cents "Mex," or about twelve cents gold, for approximately forty-five minutes of steady trotting. Slightly lower rates are payable for the transportation by rickshaws of inanimate "fares," if they are not too heavy. Foreign residents who keep a rickshaw man and his vehicle on their domestic staff pay from fifteen to twenty dollars "Mex" per month. The coolie thus engaged acts as a household messenger and errand boy when he is not conveying his employer.

IT HAS been said of Le Pont de Cahors that it is the most beautiful and complete bridge which remains to us from the thirteenth century. One might justifiably add the word "remarkable" to the description, in so far as the ancient structure possesses a history which alone makes of it an object of peculiar interest.

Built in the year 1308, it united the walls of Cahors, the chief town of the Department of the Lot, and capital of the old province of Quercy, which was part of the dowry of Henry II's Queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine; and, because it belonged to a time of frequent feuds and rebellions, it must needs be fortified in order to withstand the attacks against the town. For this purpose three lofty towers were erected above the six pointed arches that spanned the river Lot, the central one square, while those at the two ends were wider on one side than on the other. Within these towers, and rising from the level of the bridge to the first floor, battlemented stairways were built, while on the walls above machicolations were added.

The bank of the river, on the side opposite the town, was lined by high limestone cliffs, making the approach between them and the river difficult whether from up or down stream. The entrance was, however, fortified by a small castle which commanded the road and the lower portions of the cliffs; while a double gate was built outside the first tower as a further precaution. Despite all these efforts, however, troublous times came to the city which, after rebelling against Henry of Navarre in the sixteenth century, was captured and sacked.

Echoes of those far-off days have long since died away; and those who cross and recross the famous bridge, or stand awhile gazing down to where, far below, the pointed beaks at the base of the piers break the current of the stream, do so without let or hindrance. The gentle waters lap quietly around the great stones, forgetful of the sound of armed men, and the interesting old medieval city, standing in its quaint setting of rocks, has about it an atmosphere of rest.

The view chosen for the etching, while it does not show the complete span of the bridge, presents the structure in such a way as to give the rightful sense of solidarity and height. The magnificent proportions are justly emphasized, while the effects produced by light and shadow add to the fine balance of the building. The comparatively new appearance which the bridge presents today is due to recent restoration.

Early Morning in New Orleans

It is the first hour after sunrise in New Orleans. Tall old houses, not yet awake, are tight-shut and mysterious, and the shadows of their wrought-iron balcony railings lie blue and lacelike in the narrow streets. An old gentleman and a small boy are going together to the French Market. . . .

The uneven cobblestones make it difficult for him to walk sedately beside his grandfather; he slips and stumbles instead. As they approach the market he looks curiously at the squat, slate-covered roof supported by tapering pillars of masonry. Under the arcade he sees a moving mass of men, and the building buzzes like a hive of bees. Wagons pass by, creaking under the weight of cabbages, of carrots, lettuce, of red and shiny tomatoes. Drivers shout. . . .

We did not return through the square, but went down some narrow street leading away from the river, toward the center of the old city. The sunlight was sliding down the walls, and in the open windows and doors women were gossiping. Parrots in cages hanging in upper windows screamed with raucous voices. Boys whistled as they passed carrying baskets. Heavy doors swung wide on protesting hinges, showing long dark passages with sunlit courtyards beyond, where flowers grew and festoons of vines clung to mouldering walls.

As we passed through the street the Negro women were washing the *banquettes* by the simple expedient of pouring pails of water in great swishes, careless of the legs of passers-by. Other Negro women were scrubbing staircases with pounded brick dusk—"reddenin'" they called it. An old Negro woman passed by, dressed in blue and wearing a stiff white apron. She carried a covered basket, and as she walked she cried monotonously: "Callas! Callas!"

Somewhere in Orleans Street, just off Royal Street, my grandfather paused before a heavy door set flush with the sidewalk in the high façade of an old house. He raised the iron knocker and let it fall. And together we waited in the street, while the echoes died away. . . .

At that moment I heard the shuffling of feet beyond the great door, and I heard, too, the muffled muttering of a voice. I kept my eyes fixed upon the door, expecting to see it move, but to my surprise a small door, cut within the paneling of the larger one, swung smartly open, and framed in the narrow aperture stood an old Negro woman, very trim and trig in her guinea-blue dress, her voluminous apron stiff with starch, and a yellow, red, and blue *tignon* upon her head. She stood aside, that we might enter, and in we went, stepping high over the door sill.—LYLE SAXON, in "Fabulous New Orleans." (New York: Century.)

"Ce dont nous avons le plus besoin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL ARRIVE souvent que le désir ou la nécessité d'une amélioration dans les conditions d'existence conduise à la recherche et plus tard à l'adoption du bien spirituel. Par des préceptes et des paraboles, Jésus cherchait à diriger la pensée de ses auditeurs vers des sphères plus élevées et des désirs plus purs. "La vie n'est-elle pas plus que la nourriture et le corps plus que le vêtement?" leur demandait-il. Ne vaut-il pas mieux s'efforcer d'obtenir le sens spirituel et véritable de la vie, plutôt que de rechercher la possession de ce qui plaît seulement aux sens personnels? N'est-on pas plus heureux lorsqu'on tâche d'exprimer les qualités de Dieu, de l'Entendement, que lorsqu'on consacre un temps excessif aux choses communes ou sans importance? Par l'évangélisation du moi humain, la pensée s'élève jusqu'à la compréhension de l'existence et de la félicité spirituelles; et cette compréhension mise en pratique pourvoit aux besoins de chaque jour.

Il n'est pas nécessaire que nous soyons privés de la santé ou du bien-être matériel dont nous avons besoin. "Votre Père céleste sait que vous avez besoin de tout cela," disait Jésus à ses disciples; et il leur assura que s'ils cherchaient premièrement le royaume de Dieu, toutes ces choses leur seraient données par-dessus. Lorsqu'il allait de lieu en lieu, Jésus se trouvait souvent en face de détresses humaines qu'il soulageait promptement: il guérissait les conditions inharmonieuses les plus diverses, tout en faisant ressortir l'importance primordiale des besoins spirituels. Un jour qu'il sortait de Jérico, il entendit l'appel de Bartimée: "Fils de David, Jésus, aie pitié de moi!". "Que veux-tu que je te fasse?" demanda Jésus; et l'aveugle de répondre: "Maître, que je recouvre la vue!" Reconnaissant la foi de cet homme, le Maître lui dit: "Va, ta foi t'a sauvé;" et Bartimée recouvra la vue. L'homme qui était couché près du réservoir de Béthesda pensait sans doute que la guérison d'une infirmité physique de vieille date était pour lui la chose la plus nécessaire. Mais Jésus vit de quoi cet homme avait grand besoin: il le guérit, et par la suite, le rencontrant dans le temple, il l'exhorta à ne plus pécher. Les disciples qui suivirent Jésus dans le jardin de Gethsémané pensaient peut-être avoir avant tout besoin de sommeil et de repos; mais voyant ce qui leur était plus nécessaire encore, Jésus leur dit: "Veillez et priez."

Dans son remarquable chapitre sur la Prière, à la page 4 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Ce dont nous avons le plus besoin, c'est de la prière du désir fervent de croître en grâce, prière exprimée par la patience, l'humilité, l'amour et les bonnes œuvres." Combien y a-t-il aujourd'hui de personnes qui prient avec ferveur afin de "croître en grâce," parce qu'elles reconnaissent que c'est ce dont elles ont le plus besoin à cette époque d'agitation? En face des nombreuses sollicitations de ceux qui demandent de l'argent, de la nourriture, des habits, du travail, des secours pour les malades et les gens sans asile, il peut sembler que "croître en grâce" ne représente qu'une nécessité parmi beaucoup d'autres. Cependant "la patience, l'humilité, l'amour et les bonnes œuvres" dont doivent faire preuve ceux qui veulent soulager les misères matérielles du genre humain, permettent précisément à la pensée de discerner toujours mieux la nécessité primordiale de purifier les désirs, de simplifier les besoins,—de voir qu'il faut avant tout veiller, prier, et rechercher les choses qui aident à croître en grâce. Paul écrit: "Dieu est puissant pour vous combler de toutes sortes de grâces, afin qu'ayant toujours, en toute chose, tout ce qui vous est nécessaire, vous ayez encore largement de quoi faire toutes sortes de bonnes œuvres."

Dans le chapitre sur la Prière, mentionné plus haut, Mrs. Eddy, à la page 7, parle aussi de "l'Entendement qui entend tout et qui sait tout, qui connaît toujours chaque besoin de l'homme et qui y pourvoira." Guidé par cet "Entendement qui sait tout," quel que soit le poids des indices matériels qui semblent attester le contraire, chacun peut trouver sa place et son occupation légitimes, sa rémunération juste et suffisante. Le renversement décisif de ces faux indices grâce à des déclarations intelligentes et positives de la vérité de l'être, rétablit le vrai sens d'harmonie et montre combien sont puissantes la Vérité sans bornes et l'immuable loi qui soutiennent toutes choses.

Par la prière et l'examen de soi-même, chacun peut apprendre aujourd'hui et de jour en jour quel est son grand besoin spirituel. Peut-être est-ce la patience nécessaire à la solution d'un problème de guérison physique ou à la victoire sur quelque faiblesse morale, sur quelque habitude pernicieuse. Peut-être est-ce l'humilité, qui trouve son bonheur en cherchant celui d'autrui; ou bien encore un plus grand amour pour le prochain, une bienveillance qui s'exprime par de bonnes actions. Il se peut aussi qu'il faille avant tout ouvrir sa main et son cœur, partager ses biens les plus précieux, et aider tous les hommes à comprendre comment ils peuvent "croître en grâce." Lorsqu'il connaît la vérité concernant cette croissance en grâce et en compréhension spirituelle, le chercheur met graduellement de côté les soucis et les peines, l'anxiété et les vues bornées, la hâte et les tourments du sens personnel, pour apprendre la vérité des paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 494): "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"What we most need"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTENTIMES, the need and the longing for better living conditions lead to the search for, and the eventual adoption of, spiritual good. In his teachings, through precept and parable, Jesus sought to direct thought to higher levels and purer desires. "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" he asked his hearers. Is not the endeavor to gain a true sense of life as spiritual more worthy of our consideration than the effort to acquire things which pertain merely to the gratification of the personal senses? Are we not happier in striving to express the qualities of God, Mind, than in devoting overmuch time to trivial matters? Through the evangelization of the human self, thought rises into an understanding of spiritual living and blessedness, and in applying this understanding it finds the daily needs met.

We do not need to be deprived of health or the material comforts befitting our needs. "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things," Jesus said to his disciples; and he told them to seek first the kingdom of God, and all these things would be added. In his journeys from place to place, Jesus was confronted by urgent human needs which he promptly met, healing all manner of discordant conditions, while making plain the greater spiritual need. Bartimæus called to Jesus as he passed out of Jericho, "Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me." And in reply to Jesus' question, "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" he said, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." Recognizing the man's faith, the Master said, "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole;" and the recovery of his sight resulted. What the man at the pool of Bethesda thought he most needed was the healing of a physical infirmity of long standing. But Jesus, seeing the man's great need, healed him, and later, meeting him in the temple, admonished him to sin no more. The disciples who went with Jesus into the garden of Gethsemane may have thought that what they needed was sleep and rest; but Jesus, seeing their greater need, told them to watch and pray.

In her remarkable chapter on Prayer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." How many, today, are praying earnestly for "growth in grace," and recognizing it as what they most need in these strenuous times? With the many demands for money, food, clothing, employment, for care for the sick and the homeless, it may seem that prayer for "growth in grace" is but one of many urgent needs. Yet the very "patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" required to minister to the material wants of mankind, enable thought to discern more clearly its greater need for purified desires, simplified wants; its need for watching and praying, and for seeking after the things which promote growth in grace. Paul writes, "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

In the chapter on Prayer, previously mentioned, Mrs. Eddy further states (p. 7) that "it is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied." Guided by this "all-knowing Mind," no matter how strongly the seeming material evidences may bear witness to the contrary, each one can find his rightful place and occupation, and his just and sufficient remuneration. A definite reversal of these false evidences with positive declarations of the truth of being and their realization restores the true sense of harmony, and unfolds the sustaining power of infinite Truth and immutable law.

Through prayer and self-examination each one today, and each day, may learn what is his great spiritual need. It may be for patience to work out a problem of physical healing, or to overcome some moral shortcoming or pernicious habit. It may be for meekness, which seeks its own in another's good; for more love for one's fellow men, and for the expression of loving-kindness in doing good deeds. Again, one may find that what he most needs is to open hand and heart in giving of the best he has to offer in helping all mankind to find the means by which "growth in grace" may be attained. Knowing the truth about growing in grace and spiritual understanding, the seeker gradually puts aside his cares and sorrows, his anxiety and limited viewpoint, his hurry and worry, and learns the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Folk-Poetry in America

Literature never perishes wholly. Were it ever to do so the artificers would be right in their theory of art as decoration or entertainment or edification. . . . Since the preservation of written records is in the hands of the intimidated and polite, this folk-expression is often either lost or preserved in emasculated forms. In the very years when timid and scholarly and polite literature had none to resist or criticize or gainsay, the folk was imagining, singing, speaking. Among the lumberjacks of the Far West arose the legend of Paul Bunyan. . . .

And while the polite writers were scribbling inutilities and the cowpunchers mourning the harshness of their lot, the black slaves were singing. They built their songs upon African rhythms and used the African refrain. But the substance of their songs was transmuted into the terms of the white man's religion. . . . One cannot, of course, disassociate the words of the Negro Spirituals from their music. But the words exist as literature, as poetry, too. All moods are there: the true folk-song sadness of "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child," which destroys by contrast a whole century's sentimental home-and-mother balladry; there is the mystic gravity of "Deep River," the restrained, majestic indignation of "Go down, Moses," the delicate symbolism of "All God's Chillun Got Wings," the stricken, laconic tenderness of "Crucifixion." There are those strangely swift rhythms with their tragic undertones and their touch of mystic whimsicality, like "Joshua fit de battle of Jericho" or "Little David, play on yo harp," or "My father took a light and went to heaven." There are still other moods and rhythms in this astonishing literature of poetry and music to which must be added, too, the words of the Blues and of the Working songs. And were there not, amid a people so impassioned and so free of the self-tormenting somberness of the white tribes from under the Arctic Circle, songs of love and human delight which their leaders and men of letters, intimidated or even corrupted by the polite tradition, have not yet added to the music and literature of America?

Directly, then, the Negroes created the only body of fine folk-poetry in America and the only body of permanently valuable music; indirectly they were responsible for that only moment in which the writers of the New England tradition, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Whittier, Lowell, stopped weaving artificial patterns and spoke out.—LUDWIG LEWISOHN, in "Expression in America." (New York: Harpers.)

Snow Interval

Outside my window
Grows a tree.
Last night it stood
Between the moon
And me,
A screen
Of ebon filigree.

This morning,
Sheer whiteness
Covered every place;
I saw the sunrise
Through a veil
Of lace.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Slightly Toward Close of Market

Buying of the Rails and Steels Feature of Dull Session

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Late buying of rails and steels gave the stock market an upward tilt toward the close of a quiet, listless session, today.

Net gains ranged from fractions to around a point in several leading issues, but sales for the two-hour session were only about 400,000 shares.

Bullish activity in shares was held in check for a time by a reactionary tendency in grains in the early trading, but the encouraging character of week-end business advices finally prompted enough short covering and new buying to pull the list a little higher.

Rail Issues Better

Rails were helped by the weekly freight car loadings report, showing a larger than seasonal gain.

Steels advanced in response to indications of further gains in ingot output, and expectations that the Washington Administration's railcoördination plan, together with public works projects, would stimulate consumption of iron and steel products.

In the rails, issues up about ½ to 1 point included Santa Fe, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville and Union Pacific, while Delaware & Hudson jumped two.

Steels displayed the most pronounced group strength in some time, with a number of comparatively inactive issues joining in the movement. Issues up around a point included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, A. M. Byers and American Rolling Mill, while Republic and Crucible advanced fractionally.

Miscellaneous issues up about a point included American Telephone, Allied Chemical, du Pont and Columbia Carbon. Oils and sugars lagged. Farm implements and mail orders were slightly firm. Woolworth was heavy, reflecting dividend uncertainty.

Wall Street paid close attention to Washington reports of the development of plans of a mildly inflationary or, at least, antideflationary nature, to offset the deflationary effects of such steps as the closing of weak banks and the sharp cutting of government expenditures. However, there was no tendency to jump into the market; at least, pending a clarification of the program. Some commission houses reported a large volume of inquiries from prospective investors, but little actual business.

The total short interest was reported for April 1 at 1,464,874 shares compared with 1,654,221 a month earlier, indicated some impairment of the technical position, although the current short interest was believed to be of fair proportions, in view of the small volume of trading.

Encouraging News

The freight movement reported for last week showed a gain of 18,738 cars to a total of 494,588, which was only 9.2 per cent under the like week of last year, contrasted with a recession of 15.1 per cent in the previous week.

The General Motors sales report for March, appearing as the market closed, attracted attention. Sales to consumers in the United States were 47,436 cars and trucks, a gain over the total of 42,280 in February, and close to the 48,717 in March of last year. The showing was regarded as encouraging, in view of the banking holiday early in the month.

Bond Prices Steady

Bonds were quiet and fairly steady today, with prices in an extremely narrow range.

United States Government securities maintained their leadership although changes in this list were, for the most part, unimportant.

Rail loans were inclined to take a somewhat more hopeful view of the traffic situation. Freight car loadings for the week ended April 1, were up more than seasonally and there were reports of some pickup in business in various parts of the country. At the same time holders of carrier bonds were expecting the Government's transportation relief plans to be announced soon.

Small gains were recorded by some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern. There were a number of fractional declines, however, scattered throughout this section.

Most of the utilities and industrials were content to mark time. Improvement was shown by some loans of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, Hudson Coal, Texas Corporation, Consolidated Gas, Dodge Bros, Utilities Power & Light, Goodrich, Phillips Petroleum and Sinclair Oil.

German Government obligations displayed feeble rallying tendencies, and minor recoveries were registered by some corporation loans of the Reich. Japanese bonds again moved forward and Austrian maturities were a trifle higher. Some of the Australians, French and Italians eased.

Moody's Index Shows Rising Business Trend

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a slightly rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car Loadings	Elec.	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	51.9	91.0	16.7	53.2
Prev. week	49.7	91.2	15.5	52.1
Month ago	49.3	90.8	19.2	53.1
Year ago	57.2	96.0	23.6	58.9
1933 high	57.8	99.1	23.6	58.9
1933 low	45.6	85.7	15.5	50.5

†1926 weekly average—100).

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 8	Apr. 7
3¾	3	..	Adams Express	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅛	8¾	..	Addressograph	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾		
64½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	800	57⅞	57½	57½	57	
15⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5800	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅛	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	1⅛	1	1⅛		
89½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1900	81⅜	79½	81⅜	80½	
9⅛	6	..	Allis Chalmers	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
23⅜	18½	2	Amerada	600	23½	23⅛	23½	23	
14⅜	7⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	13⅞	13	13⅛	13½	
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sug	400	3	3	3	3½	
14⅜	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	3700	58⅞	58	58⅞	58½	
9⅛	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	9	8	9	9⅛	
40	36	.37	Am Chicle	100	35⅛	35½	35½	36⅛	
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	
28¼	12⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	27	27	27	27½	
9½	6	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
24½	9⅞	1.50	Am P&L 6% pf	200	12	11	12	11	
21½	9	1.25	Am P&L 5% pf	400	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	6400	8	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	
10⅜	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	8⅜	7⅞	8½	7⅞	
⅜	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅛	⅛	⅛		
18	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	17	16⅞	17	17⅛	
46	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	45½	45	45½	45	
30	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	30	30	30	29	
8	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½	
40⅝	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	39⅝	39½	39½	39	
109⅝	89¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	92¼	91½	92¼	91	
9	4½	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	4½	4½	4½		
18¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	20	10⅜	10¼	10⅜		
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	500	11⅜	11	11⅜	11¼	
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	10	10	10		
4¾	3¼	..	Am Woolen	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3	
29¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	100	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	
25	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	25	25	25		
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
15½	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	12¼	12¼	12¼		
2⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛	
1⅛	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	300	12½	12	12½	12⅜	
1⅛	⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1		
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	5	5	5	5	
47⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	1200	40⅝	39½	40⅜	39½	
26⅝	16⅜	..	Atl Coast Line	400	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅜	
17¼	12⅜	.1	Atl Refining	800	15¼	16	16¼	15¾	
2	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	2	2	2		
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	600	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	33½	
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
			—B—						
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	12¾	12	12⅜	11½	
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	200	9⅜	9	9⅜	9½	
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	11	10¾	10¾	10¼	
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
50½	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48¾	
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	200	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¾	
16⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6700	16½	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜	
36¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1700	36¾	33	36¼	33½	
14⅝	12	..	Bohn Alum & Br	600	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	
26⅝	18	1.60	Borden	500	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	22¼	
5½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	300	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4¼	4	4	3⅞	
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	28¼	27¼	27¼	26½	
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛		
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	100	3	3	3	3	
⅜	⅜	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
9½	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	9⅝	8	9	9	
⅝	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1		
15	8½	..	Byers	1400	12¾	11¼	12¼	11¼	
			—C—						
13¼	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2500	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12⅞	
4	2	..	Calumet & Arizona						
11⅝	7½	1	Canada Dry	4000	11¼	10⅝	11⅜	1...	
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	
6¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	5	5	5		
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	10000	45¼	44	45¼	45	
82½	54½	..	Caterpillar Trac	600	8½	8	8½	8½	
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	1½	1½	1½		
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	800	23	22¾	22⅞	23½	
10½	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	900	10	9¾	10	9¾	
20¾	14¼	.2	Chesapeake Corp	200	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
30½	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	27⅜	27	27¼	27	
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1½	1½	1½		
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	3½	3	3	3½	
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½	
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	4	4	4	3⅞	
8½	3¾	..	Chi R&P 7%	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
8⅛	6⅜	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	7½	7½	7½		
17¼	7¼	..	Chrysler	5000	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	10⅜	
12½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼	
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	45	45	45	45	
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	9	8⅞	9	8½	
17⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	2500	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9¼	
7⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	5½	4¾	5⅛	4⅞	
77⅜	59	.6	Columbia G of A	100	60	60	60	60	
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	8	8	8	8	
35⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	400	31	30⅜	31	29¾	
6½	5	..	Comm Credit	100	5½	5½	5½	5	
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	18½	18½	18½		
24½	16	.3	Comm Cred A	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	22¼	19¾	22½	20¼	
97⅞	86	6	Comm I Tr pf	200	97¾	97¾	97¾		
14¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	5000	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	13⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
9⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	7¾	7¼	7½		
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	600	7½	7	7		
63¼	45	.4	Consol Gas	2500	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	40½	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	1800	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
1¾	1½	..	Container A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅞	½	..	Cont Banking B	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	300	43¼	42	43	43¼	
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	
6½	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	1000	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼	
59¼	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1900	57	56	56¾	56⅝	
4½	2⅜	..	Coty	600	2½	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	2½	2½	2½		
27⅜	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	27	21	21	21¾	
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼		
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	10	
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	330	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	17⅛	
2	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	5	3⅝	4⅞	4¾	
34	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	34	32¼	34	34	
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	26	26	26	26½	
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅝	
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
			—D—						
6	1⅝	.60	Davega St	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
58¼	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1900	48⅞	47	48¾	47	
27⅜	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	1100	19¾	19	19¾	19	
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	53	53	53		
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	18½	18¼	18¼	18	
15¾	12	1⁵	Dome Mines	200	12½	12¼	12¾	12½	
15⅜	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	600	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	12⅛	
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4000	37	36½	37	35⅞	
106	99	6	du Pont deb	200	99½	99	99½	99	
			—E—						
2¼	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	½	½	½	1¾	
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	600	50¾	49½	50¾	49½	
6	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4	4	4	4	
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	900	11½	11½	11½	10¾	
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	2000	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
7⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾	
20½	11½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
25⅜	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	25	25	25	25	
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	16¼	
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4	4	4	4¼	
			—F—						
3⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3½	3½	3½		
15½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	13	13	13	12	
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	12½	12	12½	12	
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	400	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼	
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	17¼	17	17	18⅜	
4	2	..	Foundation	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	19	19	19	19	
26¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
			—G—						
4¾	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾		
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	100	7	7	7	6⅞	
16	13	2	Gen Baking	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
16⅜	10	.40	Gen Electric	3200	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½	
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	
28½	21	2	Gen Foods	1700	27	26½	27	26¾	
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	⅝	⅝	¾	
45¼	53¾	3	Gen Mills	500	44¾	44	44¼	44¼	
98	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	200	94	94	94		
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	9500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	70	70	70	69½	
40	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	44	44	44		
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
7	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	6¾	6¾	6¾		
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½	
75	54	5	Gillette S R pf	300	56	56	55	56	
6⅛	3¾	..	Glidden	400	4¾	4½	4½	5	
4⅞	2	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	4½	4¼	4½	4½	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	700	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	
6¼	3	..	Goodrich	200	5⅛	4⅞	5	5	
18⅜	9¼	..	Goodyear	3500	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	16	
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	
13½	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	11	11	11	9	
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
6¼	3⅜	..	Grand Union	400	5	4¾	4¾	4½	
34½	22½	2	Grand Un pf	200	26	26	26	26¼	
11⅜	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	2000	7¼	6⅝	7	6¾	
7	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	500	5⅜	5¼	5⅜		
14½	7	..	Great West Sug	100	14	14	14	14	
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	⅞	⅞	⅞		
2¼	1¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	3000	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅞	
13⅛	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	800	12	11½	12		
20½	16¼	..	Gulf Sta St 1pf	10	20	20	20		
			—H—						
28⅞	25½	1¾	Hack W pf A	140	25	25	25		
3¼	1½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	3	..	Hercules Motors	100	5	5	5		
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Powder	300	16	16	16	16⅜	
57⅜	35½	3	Hershey Choc	500	40	39½	40	40	
198	145	9¶	Homestake Min	300	197	193	193	193	
15⅜	8¼	..	Houston Oil	100	13	13	13	12½	
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	200	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	
3½	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	2	
			—I—						
15½	8½	..	Ill Central	2200	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10½	
38¾	24	.2	Indus Rayon	300	30	29½	30	29⅞	
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	500	26½	25¾	26½	25½	
7¼	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	
3½	2½	..	Interlake Iron	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
97½	75¾	.6	Int Business M	200	92¾	92¼	92¾	92½	
9½	6⅛	..	Int Cement	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
25¾	13⅜	.80	Int Harvester	1000	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	23⅛	
9½	6¾	..	Int Nickel	3000	9¼	8½	9⅛	8¾	
18	9¾	..	Int Silver	300	18⅛	17	17	17	
8½	5¼	..	Int Tel & Tel	1200	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	
			—J—						
2¾	1⅛	..	Interstate Dept S	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	
			—J—						
23¾	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1200	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼	
62	42	7	Johns Man pf	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	47	
			—K—						
11	6½	..	Kan C South	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
2	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	
5⅝	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	30	6	Kendall Co pf	20	34½	34½	34½		
11½	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	4700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
10⅜	5½	..	Kresge	400	6⅝	6	6¼	6½	
20	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	3900	18⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	
			—L—						
14⅞	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	10	10	10	10	
47⅜	37½	3.40	Lehman Corp	1100	44	43½	43	43⅛	
16	12	1⅛	Lily Tulip Cup	100	13	13	13	13⅛	
18½	10½	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	16¾	16¼	16½	16½	
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	400	11⅜	10½	11⅜	11⅜	
3¾	1¾	..	Loft Inc	100	2	2	2	2	
27	19¼	3	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	24½	24¾	24¾	25	
19	14⅜	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14½	
32⅜	21¼	..	Louisville & N	700	29	28	29	27⅝	
			—M—						
18¼	13	2	McCall Corp	200	17	17	17	15¾	
21	5½	..	McCrory pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
23⅜	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	6700	21⅜	21¼	21½	21½	
57⅞	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	54¾	54	54¾	54	
7	3⅜	..	McLellan Sto pf	10	4½	4½	4½	4½	
23½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	22¼	21¼	22¼	21	
37¾	24⅜	2	Macy (RH (& Co	700	36⅛	35⅛	36¼	36⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	200	7	7	7		
3¾	1¼	..	Manati Sugar	450	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
4⅜	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	40	3	3	3		
11	9	..	Man Elv mg	100	10	10	10	9½	
11½	5½	.80	Marine Mid	400	6¼	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
8	4¼	..	Marshall Field	200	7	6⅝	7	6⅝	
14¼	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	500	14¼	14	14¼	14	
3¼	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	
6¾	3	..	Midland Steel	100	5	5	5	4¾	
40½	24	4	Midland Stl pf	100	30½	30½	30½		
7¼	4	..	Min Moline	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	
7¾	4⅜	..	Min SP&SSM ll	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
8½	5¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
.20	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	100	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	
4⅜	1½	..	Mo Pacific	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7	1⅜	..	M

Financial: News and Comment

General Tone In Grain Market Is Unusually Good

Sentiment Throughout the Country Result of Cash Wheat and Crop News

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Bullish sentiment dominated the grain markets of this country this week, and although there were recessions due to profit-taking the general tone was strong.

Inflation talk was a big influence in giving buyers more confidence but in the case of wheat the bulls had the advantage also of extremely bullish crop developments as well as of a tightening situation in cash wheat.

Realizing sales were extremely heavy on the extreme upturns, but the market showed a surprisingly strong capacity for absorbing such sales. A sharp drop in corn prices toward the end of the week unsettled the wheat market temporarily but failed to prevent a subsequent rally, and corn itself regained most of the decline.

Winter Crop Estimates

Private crop estimates of winter wheat were even more bullish than in March, and since the first of the month there has been further deterioration in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, the area affected covering most of the hard winter wheat territory of the country. The present wheat condition is the lowest ever known and the abandoned acreage will be so great that the arcreage left for harvest probably will be less than 30,000,000 acres. The drought has been unbroken in the West and Southwest except for extremely light showers, which were totally inadequate to change the outlook.

Cash wheat prices have reflected moderate country offerings and an active milling demand, both of which indicate that stocks on the farms and in mills are less than generally supposed. Mills would hardly be paying high premiums for wheat if they had ample stocks on hand.

The Farm Board's holdings of futures have been cut down to extremely small prportions, being only 11,911,000 bushels at the end of March. Since the first of the month further reductions in these holdings have been made, so that the quantity is regarded as negligible, as far as being a market factor is concerned. The elimination of the stabilization future holdings will leave the market generally in better shape than for many months.

The present indications are that the total supply of wheat on hand in all positions in this country at the end of June will be much smaller than a year ago. With the winter wheat crop as short as now indicated the big carry-over will be balanced by the small 1933 crop, so that the surplus the coming season will be far from burdensome.

As a matter of fact while the wheat situation in this country has been theoretically top-heavy on the face of statistics, there has not been great pressure on cash wheat at any time. No attempt has been made to meet foreign competition for many months. The present situation is decidedly strong from many angles, and with the basis for a bull market in the crop situation.

Corn Prices Irregular

For about 10 days corn moved up steadily, and from the low point of last winter May was up 11 cents, with cash corn even more advanced. The advance was of immense benefit to the farmer as in many sections the producer is getting twice as much for his corn, or more than when the market was dragging around the low figures.

The market consolidated small gains every day until late this week when a sudden drop of 3½ cents was caused by free selling at a time when buying orders were lacking temporarily. The market crashed down through a series of stop loss orders, but came back well later.

Oats and rye prices have also had a tremendous appreciation in the matter of percentage of gain, and all told the present price levels for all grains afford the farmer the most concrete and profitable relief he has had in a long time.

Plans Considered For Harris Forbes Firm

NEW YORK, April 8—Formation of a new bond distributing firm by members of the former Harris Forbes organization has been decided upon fairly definitely, but plans are far from complete.

It has not been established under what title it will operate, where it will be housed, when it will begin to function or exactly who will constitute its personnel. It will be a much smaller organization than that of Harris, Forbes & Co. prior to consolidation with the Chase Bank securities division; in fact, the present force of Chase, Harris Forbes Corporation is substantially smaller than the staff of Harris, Forbes & Co. was at the time of the union.

It is understood the planned new firm has been assured of financial backing, but it is unlikely that the new organization will be in position to begin operations immediately. It remains to be settled when those who are to be executives of the firm will be able to leave their present posts, since liquidation of the present bank affiliate may require some time. Also, any new bond distributing house would be desirous of knowing exactly the nature of the pending securities legislation before beginning business.

Executives of the Harris Forbes organization in Boston and other cities are understood to be party to plans for the new firm.

Bush Terminal Building Company

F. J. Lisman, head of the firm which originally placed $10,000,000 of the $12,000,000 Bush Terminal Buildings Company 5 per cent 50-year first mortgage bonds in 1910, is heading a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders, should this be necessary. The committee will be composed of direct representatives of large blocks of bonds. Cravath, DeGersdorf, Swaine & Wood will be counsel.

Far West Plans Big Municipal Projects

THE Far West plans to spend more than $40,000,000 in 1933 in the development of municipal water systems, the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A. announced today. Of this total, Los Angeles will expend $17,600,000 over the next nine months, in starting the $220,000,000 aqueduct to obtain water from the Colorado River.

A number of the projects have enlisted the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Outstanding projects of 1933 include: Denver, diversification tunnels to carry water from the west to the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and temporary improvements, $2,225,000; Seattle, reconstruction of pipe lines, etc., $750,000; Oakland, general betterments, $1,660,000; San Diego, completion of El Capitan system, $2,350,000; Tacoma, Wash., supply lines, $3,500,000; Pasadena, Calif., completion of San Gabriel project, $6,000,000, and San Francisco, completion of the $105,000,000 Hetch-Hetchy municipal system, $5,000,000.

U. S. Smelting Co. Draws Attention As Gold Producer

The advance in United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company to 25⅝, a price almost double the low quotation of the year of 13½, is unquestionably a reflection of the interest marketwise in gold mining shares.

Homestake Mining, for instance, advanced Friday $19 a share to a new high record of 195. Friday's purchases and sales of U. S. Smelting common totaled 5200 shares, a sizeable amount of this stock, testifying to the broadening speculative interest.

Today, United States Smelting is essentially a precious metal producer with an annual output of 25,000,000 or more ounces of silver and 350,000 more or less ounces of gold. Of the latter, roughly one-half is obtained from gold dredging operations in Alaska. At $20 an ounce for gold and 27½ cents an ounce for silver, the gross value of the annual yield of each metal is approximately $7,000,000.

While the stock is paying $1 a share in dividends, it earned only 62 cents toward the dividend disbursement in 1932. However, even if there should be no increase in the price of silver this year, the lowered depreciation charge resulting from the $10,000,000 reduction in property valuation put into effect at the close of 1932 should hereafter be a material benefit in boosting divisible earnings on the junior shares.

The current market price of the stock, 25⅝, contrasts with an average of $13.73 paid for 28,128 shares purchased by the company in the open market in 1932. Here is a very nice profit and contrasts strikingly with similar purchases by some other corporations which not only failed to show a profit but an actual loss of substantial proportions.

Europe's Confidence In Dollar Regained

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—The sharp decline of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies, which occurred previous to and during the first part of the moratorium period, has been superseded by a return of confidence on the part of foreign nations in the soundness of our currency, according to an announcement by Moody's Investors' Service today.

"This return of confidence was reflected in a sharp gain in dollar quotations to about the levels of last October, shortly after the banks were reopened," the announcement says. "Since the middle of March the dollar has been relatively stable at levels well above the gold export point.

"From Feb. 10 to March 4, Moody's index of four foreign gold standard exchanges, expressed as percentages of parity, and which indicates the position of the dollar, rose from 99.90 per cent of par to 101.04 per cent of par, well above the gold export point. Since then, however, the rise in the dollar has forced these quotations down to levels around 100.31 per cent of par, and gold exports would be unprofitable at present levels."

Building Associations Agree to Protective Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—The building and loan associations of the country are "not only willing but anxious" to be subject to the major provisions of President Roosevelt's proposed security legislation which would give the Government "a strong arm against abuse of public confidence," according to Mr. Morton Bodfish, executive manager of the United States Building and Loan League.

While heartily approving the major provisions of the bill, however, the building and loan interests have asked for an amendment which would exempt them from the necessity of registering every issue of shares with the federal trade commission, declaring the practical difficulties of such procedure would be too great, and the expense would be a hardship.

January Rail Net Loss

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show that 146 Class I steam railways in January had an aggregate net loss of $29,602,406, compared with a net loss of $29,438,487 in January, 1932.

Lindley & Co. to Be Dissolved

NEW YORK, April 8—Lindley & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, and headed by Allen L. Lindley, vice-president of the exchange, will be dissolved on April 29.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet

CHICAGO, April 8—Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time.

Net for Eastern Steamship Lines $410,602 in 1932

Includes Boston & Yarmouth in the Annual Report—Position Improved

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has issued its pamphlet report for the 1932 calendar year, showing net income after all charges of $410,602.

Dividend Appropriations, including 37½ cents a share on the common, amounted to $545,382, leaving $134,780 charged to surplus. Other surplus debits, including $74,085 on account of security sales, totaled $146,567.

Surplus credits, other than net income for the year, totaled $34,620, leaving surplus Dec. 31, 1932, of $5,554,600.

In 1931 Eastern Steamship earned net of $971,817, or $1.26 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with a net of $1,600,368 in 1930, equal to $2.67 a common share.

During 1932 the company acquired additional amounts of its own stock, as follows: 1739 shares first preferred, 21,439 shares no-par preferred and 9143 shares of common, leaving 25,717 shares first preferred, 63,806 no-par preferred and 366,779 common outstanding Dec. 31, 1932.

E. E. O'Donnell, president, says in part to stockholders:

"Revenue amounting to approximately $41,000, considered to have been earned during the year, is in dispute, and for purposes of conservatism in stating the income account this amount has been excluded from revenues pending fiscal settlement.

"Accounts are stated on the basis of consolidation of Eastern Steamship with all its subsidiaries, including Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company, Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary heretofore not consolidated with the other companies in the annual report."

The ratio of liquid assets, consisting of cash and current items, to current liabilities is approximately six to one.

Mr. O'Donnell points out that construction loan indebtedness to the U. S. Shipping Board was reduced during the year by $369,167. Long-term debt at the end of the year totaled $7,358,833, which has subsequently been reduced by $349,167. The increase in long-term debt as compared with the $3,099,999 on Dec. 31, 1931, reflects the loans of $4,628,000 on the new steamships Acadia and St. John.

Schacht Declares Stability of Mark To Be Maintained

BERLIN, April 8—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, at a general meeting of the Reichsbank stated that the stability of the Reichsbank will be maintained and that there will not be any financing of billions on public works.

He pointed out that private foreign debts must be paid, but that Germany must deal with this problem of interest transfer in the light of the reduction of the merchandise export surplus.

Dr. Schacht stated that the $70,000,000 central bank credit to the Reichsbank, now to be repaid, was secured by gold and was useful only to embellish the Reichsbank's statements, but did not improve Germany's capacity to pay. Since the central bank and gold discount bank American credits were granted, 55,000,000 marks in interest has been paid without any benefit being derived therefrom.

The Reichsbank president stated that interest rates should be reduced, but that a lower discount rate of itself would not be effective. He said that private banking in Germany ought to be reorganized, but that this development must come in due course without foreign assistance. The increase in savings bank deposits of 155,000,000 marks thus far this year was most gratifying, he said.

Grigsby-Grunow Output Running Ahead of 1932

Collections from distributors of Majestic refrigerators and radios manufactured by the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago, have increased by 50 per cent since the end of the banking holiday and are now better than at any time during the last 12 months, according to J. F. Ditzell, assistant vice-president. "This means," said Mr. Ditzell, "that the distributors' collections from dealers have improved and in turn the dealers' collections on installment payment for radios and refrigerators, and follows the general improvement in confidence throughout the country.

"Employment in the Grigsby-Grunow plants," he said, "which dropped from 2500 to below 1000 at the end of the radio season, has increased again to 2500 since the end of the bank moratorium and is now in excess of a year ago at this time.

"Production of both refrigerators and radios is currently running slightly ahead of a year ago. Orders for refrigerators received from our distributors on Monday, April 3, were the largest for a single day in the last two years."

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British Leaders Calling For Frankly Inflationist Policy

Support London Times in Demand for Action to Raise Prices—Would Cut Taxes and Borrow for Expansion of Public Works

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

LONDON—Sir Basil Blackett, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government of India, Mr. R. Harrod, Oxford University lecturer on economics, and Mr. Leopold Amery, ex-Secretary of State for the Dominions, have now added their voices to the demand which the London Times continues strongly to support, for frankly inflationist action in order to carry into effect the declared policy of the British Government for raising prices.

Sir Basil Blackett would unbalance the budget for the coming year by £75,000,000, financed by temporary borrowings, thereby enabling taxation to be at once reduced. This he says would bring about "an immediate and startling change for the better both at home and internationally" without interfering with subsequent long-range international action which must necessarily take more time.

Mr. Harrod takes a similar line. "If the Government," he says, "was resolutely determined to secure a restoration of prices it would not fail in its endeavor." He suggests drawing upon the Government's existing exchange equalization fund of £150,000,000 to finance ordinary expenditure, thereby enabling taxation to be reduced. He would disregard a fall in sterling exchange as being no unreasonable price to pay for creating trade revival and getting the unemployed back to work.

Suggests Tax Reduction

Mr. Amery's view is somewhat the same. Speaking at Eastbourne last week, he said, "If the Chancellor could announce next month that he was going to reduce the income tax by sixpence every year for the next three years, he would not only give an immense incentive to industry, but by the time the three years were over would get back his money by increased prosperity and added production."

The London Times compares the present financial situation in Britain to that which existed in 1922 when the policy now advocated was pursued with resounding success by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, whose successor next year found himself with "an unprecedented surplus, a decline of unemployment by over 400,000, the possibility of further reduction of taxation, and for over two years conditions which appear today in retrospect to have amounted to considerable prosperity."

The British Government is understood to be taking these considerations into account. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's organ, "The News-Letter," agrees that there is scope for limited expansion of public works to be financed by short-term borrowing. It also favors remission of taxation to be paid for by "resumption of borrowing for the road fund and for that part of the cost of transitional payments (relief for long unemployed workers) which is clearly in excess of the most pessimistic average figures." On the other hand it emphasizes that such a policy must be conditioned by need for maintaining "the confidence in the pound and in the national credit."

The question thus resolves itself into the psychological one of whether British financial stability has been sufficiently restored to enable advantage to be taken of favorable conditions for a forward move.

Better Equipped Than Ever

Maj. John J. Astor, M. P., at Cardiff last week drew a heartening picture of the economic situation in which Britain now finds itself. Referring to a visit he had been making to some of the industrial centers of the Midland, the north of England and Wales, Major Astor said one could not fail to be impressed by the determination not to be beaten by economic circumstances, by the readiness of old-established industries to scrap ruthlessly what was out-of-date and reorganize on the most up-to-date lines, and by the capacity of localities to attract new industries. He believed that British industries were better equipped today than they had ever been. To many, Major Astor added, it would seem that the spirit of returning confidence was abroad, and that such confidence was justified. But they had realized since the war how dependent one country was on the prosperity of others. The United Kingdom could not go ahead when the rest of the world was in a state of acute depression.

The confidence to which Major Astor refers is especially noticeable in the British automobile and electrical industries, which have been doing definitely well, in spite of the general slump. Morris Motors, Ltd., has just reported for the past year gross trading profits amounting to £1,122,515, being £100,000 more than in the preceding 12 months. Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., for the same periods has gross profits of £474,359, compared with £356,479.

Consolidated Oil Reduces Debt And Preferred Stock

Consolidated Oil Corporation reports for the 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income after all charges of $1,601,039. Three quarterly dividends on the preferred stock were paid, aggregating $701,964, leaving $899,075 to be carried to surplus. Making an estimated allowance for 11 months' preferred dividends, there would be a balance available for the 14,218,835 shares of common of about five cents a share.

Consolidated Oil Corporation became the successor March 31, 1932, to Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.

Chairman H. F. Sinclair says to the stockholders:

During the 11 months preferred stock, bonds and equipment trust notes in hands of the public were reduced by $6,707,000, of which equipment trust notes amounted to $750,000.

During the year your corporation was required to pay note obligations of the Producers and Refiners Corporation in the amount of $10,134,444.

At the close of the year current assets amounted to $119,832,673, and current liabilities to $17,909,106, leaving net current assets of $101,923,567, which compares with net current assets at Jan. 31, 1932, as shown in the pro forma balance sheet of $119,056,352, or a decrease of $17,132,785.

This decrease is offset by the reduction in the corporation's funded debt and preferred stock in the hands of the public and the amount of the debt paid by reason of the guarantee of the Producers and Refiners Corporation's notes.

March Postal Receipts

WASHINGTON, April 8—March postal receipts in 50 selected post offices totaled $24,421,916, compared with $22,559,308 in February and $26,676,803 in March last year.

"I will have a guaranteed income as long as I live if I have an annuity. I was born on _____."

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References Available

Reichsbank Offer To Central Banks Causes Surprise

Seen as Move in Schacht Program to Free Germany of Debt

NEW YORK, April 8—The Reichsbank's offer to foreign central banks to repay the $70,000,000 rediscount credit due June 4 was regarded as a daring move by the new president, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, toward fulfillment of his long-avowed program to free Germany of debt.

It surprised Wall Street where many had felt the credit formed a permanent subsidy to the Reich. German bonds reacted sharply, losing two and three points, while mark exchange broke to the lowest since July, 1932, at $.2368 before rallying slightly.

German bonds and German exchange declined apparently on the theory that removal of reserves would endanger foreign debt service. The bank's reserves have never been used, however, except under exceptional circumstances, for meeting debt service.

Consequently, it was thought the credit repayment would have a "moral" rather than actual effect on Germany's credit. The technical reason for offering repayment was considered merely a convenient excuse.

Despite this unfavorable aspect, bankers stated that indebtedness of that amount to central banks did not really improve the basic condition of the bank or constitute any guarantee of foreign debt service under unfavorable foreign trade results.

The repayment was further regarded as unfavorable in that it would get rid of another international "short term" credit. The constant shifting of short term capital, along with the granting of numerous short term credits long has been considered one of the most unstable factors in the world financial picture.

The Reichsbank credit was granted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bank for International Settlements, the Bank of England and the Bank of France in June, 1931, to enable the Reichsbank to support the mark exchange. These banks agreed to purchase mark bills to the amont of $25,000,000 each.

Various repayments have been made since that time, the largest being last month when about $16,000,000 was repaid. About $5,000,000 of the original $50,000,000 credit to the Gold Discount Bank had been repaid.

East Texas Oil Shipments

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 8—In the 24 hours ended at 7 a. m. Thursday 599 tank cars of oil were reported shipped from East Texas field, a reduction of 131 from the preceding 24 hours and the sharpest decline in several weeks. The tank-car shipments and two or three pipe lines constitute the only outlet for oil produced in excess of proration allowable.

Record De Soto Deliveries

DETROIT, April 8—Retail deliveries by De Soto the week ended April 1 were the biggest in nine months at 1296 cars, a gain of 20 per cent over the previous week. Last week's records exceeds any week since the peak of the spring selling season last year. Unfilled orders from dealers on hand at the factory are 32 per cent greater than a year ago.

Carloadings Show Good Gain in Week

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 1 were 494,588 cars, an increase of 18,738 over the preceding week, but 50,373 under the same week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loadings during the week of April 1 were 175,234 cars, an increase of 13,371 over the preceding week, but 17,211 under 1932; less than car lot merchandise, 159,236, an increase of 4260 over the preceding week, but 27,233 below last year; grain and grain products, 34,119, an increase of 2919 and 4943; forest products, 17,059, an increase of 1342 over the preceding week, but 2127 under last year; ore, 2654, an increase of 405 and 471; coal, 87,650, a decrease of 2908 and 7131; coke, 3713, a decrease of 450 and 659; livestock, 14,833, a decrease of 201 and 1370.

Empire Trust Co. Quarterly Report

NEW YORK, April 8—Earnings of the Empire Trust Co. for the first quarter of 1933 exceeded dividend requirements by nearly $100,000. Surplus and undivided profits, after reserving $750,000 for contingencies and deducting the April 1 dividend of $75,000, are currently reported at $2,536,339, compared with $3,188,562 three months ago, thus indicating earnings for the quarter of $172,776.

Reserves amount to $1,431,203, compared with $690,378 at the end of last year. The statement on March 31 shows total resources of $60,097,330, ocmpared with $68,904,085 on Dec. 31, 1932. Deposits were $60,097,330, compared with $68,904,276 last December.

Cash on hand and due from the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounts to $12,256,242 and holdings of United States Government, New York State and municipal securities were $10,018,451.

Some Companies Able to Maintain Liquid Positions

Three Large Concerns in Building Industry Strong in Cash

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Some companies in the building industry, despite heavy earnings casualties, due to the sharp drop in construction activity throughout the country, apparently have been able to maintain liquid positions and strong capital structures.

Recent reports of three of the larger concerns—American Radiator and Standard Sanitary, Johns-Manville and United States Gypsum—disclose that in each case cash and equivalent at the end of 1932 exceeded current liabilities, and practically covered in addition funded debt and preferred and minority stock interests.

At the close of the last year American Radiator had working capital of $44,314,000, compared with $56,297,000 at the end of 1931; Johns-Manville, $9,039,000, compared with $10,659,000, and U. S. Gypsum, $17,467,000, compared with $16,981,000.

Analysts point out that the positions of these companies were maintained in the face of a 90 per cent drop in residential building since 1928.

Both American Radiator and Johns-Manville reported that their sales fell in 1932 to only one-third of totals in 1929. By attacking operating expenses vigorously, both these companies were able to keep their losses down to moderate proportions.

The Gypsum company, by an even greater assault on operating costs, was able to show a profit of 99 cents a common share for 1932, compared with a profit of $2.48 a share in the preceding year.

Indian Refining Company Assets

Current assets of Indian Refining Company as of Dec. 31, 1932, including $485,931 cash, amounted to $4,237,559 and current liabilities were $800,411. This compares with cash of $481,304, current assets of $4,124,677 and current liabilities were $1,701,904 at the end of 1931.

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Is it not the part of wisdom to review your Will with your attorney and if necessary have him modify the document to conform with your wishes in the present circumstances?

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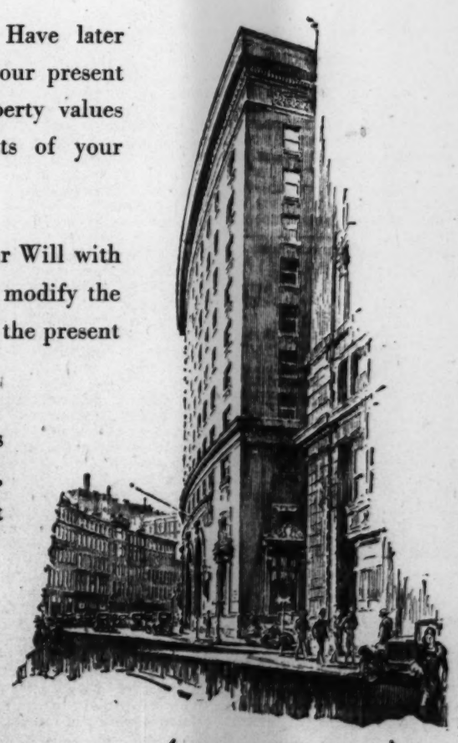

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Looking at South America

Impression of South America, by André Siegfried. London: Cape. 8s. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

PERSONS traveling in South America, whether Anglo-Saxon or Latin, are invariably shocked; the former are incited by a continent which does not know how to organize and exploit itself, the latter are unnerved by the question of size. It is impossible for a Frenchman to believe that a civilization can be built on bigness and borrowing instead of on smallness, caution and thrift; he is the most insular of travelers and what he writes about a foreign country is commonly a revelation less of that country than of himself.

⁂

Thus M. André Siegfried, writing letters home to his friends from South America, is manifestly struggling against an overwhelming conviction that if Buenos Aires had only been content to remain a Marseilles, instead of being a mixture of Barcelona and New York; that if Rio had not tried to improve upon the Promenade des Anglais; if regions which look like Auvergne had only been content to be the size of Auvergne; if people who accumulated fortunes in the Argentine or Chile would content themselves with living on their rentes instead of mortgaging a future which has always so far been fabulous; if only there were a decorously Radical middle class to stand between the white (sic) aristocracy and the hordes of Indians and silent half-breed population—if only, in short, South America thought in terms of political ideas and not of personalities and were devoted to intellectual orderliness like the good bourgeois of France, all would be for the best in the most fantastic of possible worlds.

Mr. Siegfried sampled in six months most regions of the continent and his observations are acute without being extraordinary. His book is, in fact, merely an amplification of personal letters. As a Frenchman he of course deplores the skyscrapers of Santiago, but chiefly because they are unfinished and unnecessary and never likely to be occupied. He sees South America as the continent of vast schemes and public works unfinished, a magniloquent Mediterranean façade, behind which there are only the half-breed hordes. He perceives that borrowing is regarded as a means of establishing credit, and that the borrowers, mainly represented by the pre-slump dictators such as Leguia in Peru and the aristocracy in Chile, have barely considered the fact that they have mortgaged their country to foreigners who, because of the slump, can no longer pay an equitable price for the exported raw materials which pay for the loans. The South American countries, in fact, are caught by both the commitments and the failures of the foreign financial system.

⁂

The political reactions seem to M. Siegfried full of dangers. The minority aristocracy, he feels, has had its day. The slump has shaken them; a middle class is, he thinks, beginning to appear and he hopes that it will be able to stave off Communism. A public which readily allows its President despotic powers, which permits the intervention of the central Government in regional affairs, which will argue rhetorically all day about the Constitution and see it suspended with pleasure, a public which, in short, responds to startling personalities, is obviously one which can be exploited by extremists of any camp.

The Indian preponderance is what disturbs M. Siegfried and he is interesting on the racial question. The greatest stability he finds in the Argentine, which is devoid of revolutionary ideas; Buenos Aires, Rio, Montevideo and Sao Paulo are whiter, he thinks, than they were a generation ago. Without pretending to be profound, M. Siegfried has noted many salient facts in life today in South America, a continent which, he says, is industrially organized by Anglo-Saxons, has a Spanish civilization and a French culture. He fears a decline in the French influence, and this is indeed inevitable if the white minority aristocracy gives way to the mezzo-tizo middle class. For Latin-America, like Pan-America, is one of those hopeful propagandist misnomers which have a merely superficial relation to facts. V. S. P.

The Newest Eden

What Price Mallorca, by Percy Waxman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

A YEAR or so ago, moved by some view halloo apparently lost to remembrance now, all sorts of people who wanted an "amusing," preferably semitropical place in which to live exceptionally cheaply, began running off to the Balearic Islands. Mostly they did not speak of the Balearics; they said "Majorca"; but Majorca is not the only residential delight of the Balearics. There are Pahua, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera, too, and not to be missed.

Among the people who raced away on this laudable quest for a place to live graciously but economically was Mr. Percy Waxman, sometime editor of Pictorial Review, now the author of a book called, with excellent reason as proved by its text, "What Price Mallorca."

This reviewer saw Mr. Waxman on the eve of his departure. He had been able to find someone in one of the travel agencies who knew you had to take a boat to get to the islands, but very little else that was requisite to a pilgrimage. So, you might well say, Mr. Waxman started from scratch. And he now sees to it personally that all the questions he could not get answered, are answered—a salubrious gain over most travel books. He went surprisingly ignorant of what he was going to find, he felt his way along and, being a good reporter, he has recorded the surprises as well as the facts.

⁂

The result is an informal, pleasant book, which tells you all you can possibly need to know if you contemplate residence in any one of the Balearic garden spots. He tells you the truth about hotels and rental houses, with an impartial regard for the plainer aspects as well as the romantic. He has had the good judgment to find out something about the history of the Balearics—and let no one put down with light guffaws your assumption that the Balearics have had a history, and a robust, often dramatic and always interesting, history too.

That the people of the islands are not always convinced that this avalanche of foreign visitors is a pure blessing is apparent in some of Mr. Waxman's reports of their reactions. Especially if you have ever been embarrassed to tears in a foreign country by the suddenly boorish behavior of some fellow-American, do not miss Mr. Waxman's comments on the charming blast printed conveniently by local worthies in both Spanish and English, constituting a "reminder" to visitors who had forgotten their manners and taken to running over the locale as if it were a pasturage for animals, instead of a pleasant, peaceful country, peopled by ladies and gentlemen of an old civilization.

⁂

Mr. Waxman goes thoroughly into the matter of prices: for food, for houses, for servants, for travel. He leavens the whole with pleasant excursions into the lore of the people, legends of their ruined landmarks and their cathedrals, illuminating observations on modes of travel and the frequent but not unreasonable need for the exertion of equability in unexpected crises. All in all, he makes a very engaging picture of life in the Balearics.

J. M.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Looking Backward

BACKWARD, turn backward—that's what time does in several new titles . . . Back to a period when that sentimental verse was popular—the time of "Eben Holden" and "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" and "The Great Illusion" and "The Man with the Hoe" . . . Mr. Irving Bacheller has written a long list of other novels since "Eben Holden," but none, we believe, that has repeated its success . . . His latest is "Uncle Peel," which Stokes will publish April 20 . . . According to the publishers, the hero is a modern Eben Holden, and the story deals with the boom decade in America.

⁂

Mr. Burns Mantle, who since 1920 has supplied the world with the "Best Plays" of each dramatic season in New York, revives "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" and other one-time favorites for us in "The Best Plays of 1909-1919" (Dodd Mead) . . . Of much interest to the student of the drama is this collection, from "The Easiest Way" to "John Ferguson" . . . There is about most of them an odor of lavender, an effect of quaintness . . . It is surprising how quickly plays date . . . Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that they are all good theater—"Disraeli," "Romance," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "On Trial," "Good Gracious, Annabelle" . . . In the study you may find loose joints here and there, but on the stage they "played" . . . Mr. Mantle neatly places each in stage history.

To most people, the name of Edwin Markham means just "The Man with the Hoe," and no more . . . To Dr. William L. Stidger it means much more—a fine character, a noble spirit, who deserves full-length treatment . . . This he accords him in a biography newly published by the Abingdon Press, tracing his record from his pioneering parents to the present, full of years and honors for the poet . . . Much of his verse is reprinted, too . . . A friendly account by a devoted admirer.

⁂

What justification is there for republishing in 1933 a political pamphlet, written at the beginning of the century to deal with the world situation as it then existed; for reviving a political controversy of the pre-war years? . . . The question is put not by us, but by Sir Norman Angell, on the opening page of the new version of "The Great Illusion," just published by Putnam . . . And he answers his question by explaining that "the main obstacle to recovery from our present political and economic chaos is the unwillingness of the public to act on certain policies, even when all competent specialists are agreed that they are necessary, because the reasons for the policies are not perceived" . . . This book is not a mere reprint . . . The first part is devoted to the author's exposition of the relevance of the original theory to present problems; the second part is a summarized and rearranged version of the original pamphlet, and the third part consists of notes on the "post-war vindication of the thesis," with reference to debts, disarmament, the Sino-Japanese conflict and the economic crisis . . . Altogether a timely and valuable book.

⁂

Another method of looking backward is that of reminiscence and gossip . . . It is adopted by Mr. Joseph Cummings Chase, the artist, in "My Friends Look Good to Me" (Sears) and by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, novelist and dramatist, in "People Worth Talking About" (McBride) . . . Each author knows many famous people and has anecdotes to tell of them . . . Mr. Chase of course provides his own illustrations—or should we say that he writes the letterpress for his own drawings? . . . Mr. Hamilton's volume is decorated with caricatures by Mr. Conrado Massaguer . . . Mr. Chase's book is very informal; indeed, it is quite formless, being merely a collection of unrelated little items, with no organization whatever . . . On the jacket are indorsements: "I love it!"—Kathleen Norris; "Thrilling and beautiful"—Lawrence Tibbett . . . Why not? They get swell notices in it.

⁂

Mr. Hamilton's little sketches (reprints of radio talks) range from Browning to Mr. Noel Coward, taking in along the way many names famous in literature and art . . . He leads off with Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who has just been misbehaving on his first visit to America—rude without being funny . . . He quite upset some of the film queens in Hollywood . . . Mr. Hamilton happily was undisturbed by this knowledge when he wrote . . . On page 7 he says, "His last play, 'The Apple Cart,' was, to my way of thinking, the finest of them all and how immensely wise" . . . Which at least shows how immensely fortunate it is that Mr. Hamilton is a dramatist and not a dramatic critic . . . And how does he know that "The Apple Cart" is Mr. Shaw's last play?

What is to be done about Mr. Shaw? . . . A good newspaper man the other day suggested a conspiracy of silence about his doings! . . . But who dares to start being silent about Shaw? . . . The man may write very bad plays and exhibit very bad manners, but he makes very good copy . . . Is it not possible—this is the thought at the back of the journalistic head—that Posterity, looking backward, will remember, not what Shaw said, but what was said about Shaw?

Symposium on the Soviets

The New Russia, edited by Jerome Davis. New York: John Day. $2.50.

PROVIDED with a foreword by Col. Edward M. House, this book endeavors to satisfy curiosity about the new social order in Russia by presening a symposium of the views of a number of American economists, sociologists and other academic students of Russia who have recently visited the Soviet Union. As is usual in the case of works of this kind, the merit of the book is somewhat uneven.

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale, gives an excellent survey of some salient aspects of Russian economic geography, brings home forcefully the limitations which nature has placed on the country's agricultural development and definitely lays the unreal specter of the "Red trade menace," at least in the sphere of agricultural exports. The chapter on socialistic agriculture, by Mr. Newell L. Sims, is broadly accurate in its conclusions, although somewhat sketchy and superficial in content.

The main defects of the book are those which might have been expected, since few of the authors can claim either long-term residence in Russia or intimate acquaintance with the Russian language and historical and social background. There is the dryness of presentation which is usually associated with too extensive reliance on official decrees, documents and interviews. The authors not infrequently exalt a part of the Soviet social scheme at the expense of the whole. The chapter on the Soviet prison system would have been better balanced if the author had devoted more attention to the widespread practice of administrative arrest and wholesale deportation of "socially undesirable elements," especially in the villages; the chapter on social welfare would have conveyed a more realistic impression if the hardships, deprivations and generally low standard of Soviet daily life had been stressed in more even proportion with the institutions for the promotion of social welfare. Prof. Alzada Comstock has delved faithfully in the voluminous records of Soviet budgets; but the embarrassments resulting from the steadily shrinking purchasing power of the ruble in free exchange and the widespread resort to surreptitious barter might cast a shadow of doubt on her final statement that "the rebuilding of Soviet Russia's financial structure has been accomplished with remarkable speed and skill."

In a concluding chapter the editor of the work, Professor Davis, sums up the case for American recognition of the Soviet Union and declares that "it is the unanimous opinion of the contributors to this volume that the United States should immediately take steps to settle her differences with the Soviet Union and that recognition is sound public policy." W. H. C.

Peasant Into Profiteer

In God's Land, by Martin Anderson Nexö. New York: Peter Smith. $2.50.

"IN GOD'S LAND" is Mr. Nexö's analysis, in fiction form, of what took place in a profiteering neutral nation during the World War. It is particularly a picture of the deterioration, both in the character of the people and in the land, throughout the farming area of Denmark, when the blight of hasty greed and easy money came upon it.

Mr. Nexö's community of Öster-Vester represents the whole Danish countryside, so famous for its farming methods that men came from foreign lands to study it. When such men visited Öster-Vester, they always went to Spring Farm, for its master, Jens Vorup, had the best barns, fields and stock in the whole region. Jens was a leader. He introduced machinery, he urged the use of chemical fertilizers, so that he earned the nickname of the saltpeter prophet. He was the first to get wind of any scheme to make farming a bigger and more profitable occupation. When he heard that the American ban on Danish potatoes was about to be lifted, he bought up his neighbors' potatoes without telling them of an expected rise in price. The export plan proved less profitable than he had hoped, but Jens at once turned his farm into a piggery, fed the surplus potatoes to the pigs, and made a profit there.

⁂

In his relation to the farm Jens was the antithesis of his father-in-law, old Ebbe Fisker, of whom Jens had the farm through Ebbe's daughter, Marie, whom Jens had married. Ebbe loved the land and was proud of it. He put himself into his farming, worked side by side with his laborers, and ate at the same table with them. He had a patriarchal sense of responsibility for those who had helped him on the farm, and even after he retired from active life he looked after a long list of such dependents. He never worked either himself or his men as hard as Jens did, and took time to enjoy himself. He was a true Grundtvigian, and as such stood for an ideal which plays an important part in the book, just as it played an important part in peasant life throughout all Scandinavia and its educational and religious institutions. Bishop Grundtvig, who lived between 1783 and 1872, fostered the separation of church and state, and the building of people's high schools along with the Free Churches. These high schools created an educated peasantry. Moreover, there was in the Grundtvigian attitude toward life something joyous and full of fellowship. Any change in that attitude old Ebbe Fisker regretted, as he regretted the hardness and selfishness of his son-in-law's practices.

When the World War broke out, so close to Denmark, Jens Vorup was by no means the only one to seek to profit by it. He was simply more active and ready to engage in larger projects. He bought up mortgages, he sold and resold farms, he speculated in paper values of many kinds. Instead of really farming he rushed about the country on one scheme after another. He took in much money, but never had any. Finally, in promoting a corporation based on the alleged invention of a German, he invested all his possible assets and persuaded others to the same course, and the invention proved to be a swindle.

The lesson was painfully learned, and in the end Jens did not stay to profit by it and remake his life in his own community, but went off to Germany to see what he could do in that still more afflicted country.

⁂

Midway between the practical Jens and the idealist Ebbe stood Marie, wife of one and daughter of the other, now inclining to one and now to the other, a complex, vacillating but fine-grained and rather lovely being. Circling about Marie are her three children, of whom Mr. Nexö has written with such skill that they are at the same time charming and frankly realistic.

Mr. Nexö is interested primarily in expounding theories. First the theory, then the person who holds it, is not usually the safe order of precedence for a novelist to follow. Mr. Nexö sees keenly and cares tremendously, and thus vitalizes his theories. He has also a primitive humor that brings his writing down to earth at frequent intervals. Mr. Nexö grew up in one of the poorest quarters of Copenhagen, and tried his hand at shoemaking, bricklaying, and sailoring. He managed to get an education, became a teacher, and author of the remarkable tetralogy, "Pelle the Conqueror," the trilogy, "Ditte," and other novels. Lacking in pictorial ability and in technical skill, he has larger gifts, for he is a thinker and a humanitarian.

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Four New Novels

Livingstones, by Derrick Leon. London: Hogarth Press. 10s. 6d.
Three The Drive, by F. O. Mann. London: Faber. 7s. 6d.
To Dream Again, by John Fisher. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.
All Souls Night, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d

MR. LEON has perceived that present economic conditions provide good material for the novelist. He does not attempt to offer solutions to the problems nor does he turn his narrative into a thesis; he merely presents conditions as they are. He has a variety of characters, all of whom he brings directly or indirectly into contact with an antique and decorating business which serves as a background. Mr. Livingstone, the owner of the business, treats his employees tolerably well. At the beginning of the book, when the trade recession is less marked, he is able to engage a young man of the public school type as a member of his staff—although, significantly enough, he gets rid of another employee in order to do so. Toward the end of the book conditions are getting worse and Livingstone is forced to reduce his staff considerably, thus throwing out of work married men who have faithfully served him for years.

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Alongside the glimpses of the suburban homes and lives of the shop's employees and of their mutual life in business, with its emotional complications, there is the picture of Livingstone's wealthy women clients—it is hard to believe in the younger Livingstone's fascination for them—with their endless whims and fancies and indecisions. Plaited into this theme is the story of a genuine out-of-work who, puzzled, hungry, hurt, and dismayed, is finally overcome by the misery of his lot. To make him end up in the river is perhaps too obviously sentimental, and the chain of circumstances which leads up to the saving of his would-be rescuer is a strain of credulity. But in spite of these faults the measured pace of the whole book, its sincerity, perspicacity and much good characterization make it well worth reading.

The question of employment is only indirectly important in Mr. Mann's picture of a suburban "Sanger's circus," though what a professor of obscure languages with six or seven—or was it eight—children under age, would have done if he had lost a job instead of getting one, one hardly likes to imagine. In "Three the Drive," Mr. Mann has taken a holiday from his more serious studies of suburbia and frankly romps with the professor's eccentric family. They arrive en masse and settle like a flock of chattering starlings on the shocked suburb, untidy, talented, noisy, good-natured. Whether they are passionately acting "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with two neighbors as an audience, or dragging the same unfortunates at high speed for a 20-mile trek across country, or terrifying their older neighbors by dancing on the roof by moonlight, their high spirits are unfailing. Their antics and exaggerated speech might well be the stuff that films are made on.

⁂

It is unexpected and rather pleasurable to find less fantasy and romance in a book about Hawaii than in one about a London suburb. In "To Dream Again," Mr. Fisher reconstructs a picture of life in Honolulu and Hawaii some years ago, when a native king reigned. It is more a history and a description of condition, people and scenery than a piece of fiction, and as such it is interesting and has an authentic ring. The story is slight, but a sufficient peg for the scene to hang on. The character of the young Englishman who becomes a ne'er-do-well, and who grows into an old man boasting about his South Sea experiences and living on their memory, is good.

In Mr. Walpole's collection of short stories some old acquaintances reapper: Jeremy, Mrs. Comber and some of the Herries clan. While a number of stories are frankly sentimental—notably those about dogs—there is a sufficient variety in manner to suit several tastes. "The Silver Mask" is a good, clear-cut example of Mr. Walpole's satirical vein, in which he is usually at his best.

"L'Aiglon"

Napoleon II, by Octave Aubry. Translated by E. Abbott. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d.

WE CANNOT help, at times, pondering about the things that might have happened. *If* André had not been captured, *if* Booth had missed Lincoln, *if* Hannibal had marched on Rome after Cannæ—there is no end of such guesses, quite useless but fascinating. But there is one in which we indulge perhaps more often than in most: "What would have happened if Napoleon's son had but lived a few years longer?" That things would have been vastly different is certain.

The European powers were afraid of Napoleon even after he had passed away; they knew the magic of his name. The heir of that name, at the time of Waterloo, was a boy of 4, whom they kept in a kind of continental St. Helena and tried to bring up as an Austrian prince. He was to forget his father and his native country, and all ambition was to be quenched in him. Even his father's bequests were kept from him. But the attempts failed; the boy somehow learned all about his father's deeds, and lived only in the hope of being worthy of him. There is no more pathetic story in the world than that of this young, aspiring eagle beating its wings in vain against the bars of its cage. Every word, every look was reported to Metternich.

When the Bourbons were driven out in 1830, it was to the cry "Vive Napo'éon II." Metternich redoubled his precautions. Belgium, Poland, Greece would have welcomed Bonaparte's heir as King. "No," said Metternich, "not King of the smallest country in the world." Hope deferred made the young man's heart falter. But had he lived till 1848, when Metternich fell, and the throne of France was again vacant, he would have been in Paris, and would assuredly have been welcomed. It was not to be. The youth of so many hopes and fears passed on at 21. The path of destiny was left open to a third Napoleon, under whom France had a few years of "glory," ending in the disaster of Sedan, the effects of which the whole world is feeling today.

The story of this short life is well and accurately told by M. Aubry, who has had access to material not hitherto published, and makes use of it with practiced skill. There is thus a good deal in this book that is new even to scholars. But better than this, M. Aubry feels the pathos of the brief drama, and makes his readers feel it also. One does not often light on a more arresting book than this. It is a fine novel, in which neither the characters nor the incidents are imaginary. The illustrations are excellent, particularly the portraits of the Prince, in which we detect the strange mingling of his Austrian and Corsican ancestry.

The translation is clear and easy. There are a few trifling misprints—including some most astonishing Greek in M. Aubry's motto to his work—which we trust will be corrected in a second edition.

E. E. KELLETT.

Matisse, Definitively

The Art of Henri Matisse, by Albert C. Barnes and Violette de Nazia. New York: Scribner. $5.

PURSUING a laboratory method that is postulated upon the close relation between method and art, the authors of this exhaustive study of Matisse have produced a work that is of large usefulness in its clear statement of fundamentals of design. In thus tying up a specific painter with the whole field of creative art on what might be called its decorative side, they placed their subject in perspective with the modernist movement. They do this by showing that contemporary art is altogether a product of tradition, and so is animated by lasting fundamentals. Incidentally, they go far in their argument toward rescuing the repute of Matisse from the arbitrary judgment, held in some ateliers, that he is a facile manipulator of shallow pictorial motifs.

As a foundation for their thesis the authors provide, in effect, the following working propositions: Art is vision or insight. Insight is always personal. "The fact that vision is always *of* something explains the objective quality of art, its reference to something which is necessarily perceptible to an observer who shares the artist's vision." Therefore the need of grasping the specific purpose or design by which the painter's individuality expresses itself. Design, being personal, means a unique correlation of the plastic means. Academism becomes sterile when it attempts to set up a definite rule for the employment of the plastic means, and so to judge a painting as though it were a mechanical exercise, not a manifestation of individual vision. In art is revealed an ability to perceive values which in their entirety have been perceived by nobody else. Hence originality. Yet these values in other relations have been perceived before. Hence tradition. After mastering tradition, the artist goes on to see something new for himself. Originality in the absolute sense, therefore, is not to be looked for.

As an approach to a consideration of plastic form the authors write: "Consider as a physical object, a painting is a set of areas of color which intersect to form lines and are varied in tone to give the effect of light and shadow. Necessarily the expanse of the canvas yields two dimensions, and the third dimension is added by indications of perspective, modeling and other incidental means." Each of the plastic means—color, space, line and light—is capable of modifying and uniting with all the others. Otherwise the unity essential to art is impossible. The central element of this study of Matisse is the discernment of the means by which he attains to his effects of organized design and orchestrated color.

Frankly accepting the fact that Matisse is a liberal borrower from all sorts of sources, the authors maintain that "because of his artistic integrity these borrowings are always judicious, neither merely imitative nor speciously plastered upon the surface of his forms." Although he is primarily interested in decoration, his work is by no means lacking in expressive force. The exotic and bizarre flavors of it are integral with his viewpoint. Uncommonly well is he able to unify foreground masses with the setting or background in a decorative ensemble.

This Matisse study goes forward under such chapter headings as transferred values, creative use of traditions, drawing, color, modeling, line, light, space, composition, thematic variation, portraiture, black-and-white work, the artist's development, his rank as an artist, compared with his contemporaries, Matisse and Stravinsky. There is a biographical sketch, data on the works of art mentioned in the volume, an index, and 151 illustrations which are concerned chiefly with Matisse's designs and with Japanese prints that show related qualities of composition.

Hale, Cushman & Flint, of Boston, are issuing a new edition of "Business—a Profession," the collection of articles by Justice Louis D. Brandeis which was first published in 1914. To the prefaces previously provided by Mr. Ernest Poole and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, a third, by Prof. James C. Bonbright, has now been added.

"London," by E. O. Hoppé, has been added to the "Picture Guide" series of travel books, published in London by the Medici Society and in Boston by Hale, Cushman & Flint.

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Castle Criticizes Leniency to China In Eastern Crisis

Nanking Should Have Been Forced to Deal Directly With Tokyo, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—The United States and the League of Nations failed in immediate solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute by not forcing China to carry on direct conversations with Japan when the trouble began, Mr. William R. Castle Jr., formerly Undersecretary of State, told the American Academy of Political and Social Science here last night.

He defended the United States, however, for its "moderation" in dealing with Japan. This attitude, in the face of criticism from many quarters, was justified, he said. An antagonistic attitude, he held, would have caused a bitterness "which might have led to disastrous consequences."

"As we look back," he continued, "we can see that in all probability those were right who said that China should be forced to hold conversations with Japan immediately. What Japan ought to be willing to accept now, but probably will not accept, it would gladly have accepted then."

The American policy, he noted, is to continue the traditional friendship for both Japan and China and to keep open the "door of opportunity for all nations."

Mr. Castle's "open door" policy did not find unanimous support in the assembly, Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton having at the afternoon session called the idea an "economic mirage."

Mr. Edward C. Carter, of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, likewise said that reiteration of the "open door" policy "must strike the sense of humor or of indignation of the Japanese when they remember the many doors on this continent which have been closed to them."

Dr. Roy H. Akagi, of Columbia University, at the evening session, defended Japan's aims in Manchuria and declared the new state, Manchoukuo, to be the only road to peace and order in the Far East in view of the political disturbances in China.

Touching upon strictly economic aspects of the Far East, Dr. Boyd Carpenter of Georgetown University, Washington, declared, during the afternoon program, that the lack of sufficient arable soil in China, Japan and India, is the major problem.

In Japan, he explained, for every arable acre of land, there are 1½ families to be supported. In other words, there are 2715 persons to the square mile, figuring in the population and area. In China, he continued, there are 2.9 acres for each family, and in India, 2.29 acres. Dr. Charles Grove Haines, of the University of California, presided at the Friday session, in place of Mr. James C. McDonald, of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, who was unable to be present.

Castle's Interpretation Of Stimson Declaration Welcomed by Japanese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 8—A résumé received here of the speech of Mr. William R. Castle Jr., formerly American Undersecretary of State, at the meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, quotes him as saying that the Stimson policy of non-recognition does not mean that the United States would never recognize Manchoukuo.

If the report is correct it is expected that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, will telegraph to the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuye Uchida, the pertinent passages of Mr. Castle's address with intimation whether the Roosevelt Administration approves this interpretation.

Japanese diplomats have long expected some such interpretation eventually, asserting that the Stimson doctrine as commonly interpreted violated the first rule of diplomacy, which requires that any declaration shall leave some loophole of retreat if events prove retreat at a later time is advisable.

Should Washington confirm Mr. Castle's reported interpretation, diplomatic observers see the following results: First, Japanese-American relations would be greatly improved, because Tokyo would feel it was now possible to make Manchoukuo really strong and independent; second, such interpretations would help to quell extreme Japanese Nationalists, who are already talking under cover about eventual Japanese annexation of Manchoukuo if world pressure makes such a step advisable; third, the possibility of eventual American recognition of Manchoukuo would cause Moscow to adopt a more cautious attitude toward Manchoukuo, and might hasten eventual Russian recognition of that state.

Since the whole force of the Stimson doctrine rests on Wshington, any weakening of the previous interpretation that the Stimson doctrine means that the United States would never recognize Manchoukuo, would mean that other nations likewise would abandon the non-recognition idea.

'Near Beer' Plays 'Leads' in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

terday, few of them were in the hands of the shopkeepers early in the evening. In fact, 30 of them were uncalled for when the licensing committee closed.

Many druggists and restaurant proprietors reiterated statements that they would not sell beer, law or no law, until they were sure of their ground. Many felt that the sales would not bring them substantial profits. If they carry bottled beer, they declared, it would be solely for accommodation and strictly as a side issue.

The district manager of Childs Restaurant chain, whose territory covers New England, declared that in only one of his stores would beer sales be made at present. His stand was similar to others, that public sentiment would be the gauge.

Despite the passage of the 3.2 per cent measure in the Legislature yesterday, many outlying communities in Greater Boston will remain dry for the time being at least. Brookline, inherently dry in the past, will decide the issue at a meeting of the Board of Selectmen on Monday. Medford will also hold over until Monday.

In other communities, the question of beer sales will be placed squarely up to the voters. The governing bodies of these communities have discretionary powers in connection with beer sales until the next state election when the voters will decide thereafter.

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—The new beer's second day of legality in Chicago was marked by the bombing of a brewery—a form of intimidation used by racketeers.

The Prima Company's plant at Blackhawk and Halsted Streets, in the near Northwest Side industrial area, was the object of the attack when a dynamite bomb, exploded near one entrance, damaged an iron door and shattered a dozen windows.

A force of employees was on duty at the time, working to speed up beer deliveries, but none was injured and the amount of property damage, the police estimated, would not total more than $1000.

The policemen who investigated the bombing said they knew of no motive for the attack, but Mr. Matthew Ernst, chief engineer and a member of the concern's board of directors, theorized that it was done by jobbers who were disappointed because the brewery declined to fill requests for small quantities of beer, rejecting them in favor of the larger orders.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

BOKSBURG, S. Af.—Recent dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, occasioned an article in the East Rand Express, in which the edifice was described and the history of the local church was related. A few excerpts from the article follow:

"A few earnest students of Christian Science, meeting in one of their houses in August, 1919, prepared the way for the establishing of a church in Boksburg. It was constituted First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boksburg, a branch of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., on Feb. 3, 1927.

"At a general meeting of members held on Aug. 28, 1931, it was unanimously agreed to 'erect an edifice which would be compatible with the dignity of Christian Science.' Plans were drawn up by Mr. H. Fort, the local architect, and the building contract given to Milne & Mackenzie of Benoni, who began work on the foundations on Sept. 8, 1931.

"The building is of Kirkness brick, tuck pointed in black, and has a cream frieze under the roof. The auditorium, two cloak rooms, two readers' rooms, lobby and the porch comprise the accommodations. The walls are silver gray with blue dado, and the floors are carpeted. Seating accommodation for 84 people is provided."

Oil Control Furthered At World Conference

PARIS, April 7 (AP)—Agreements aiming at a stabilization of the oil industry were adopted at the closing session of the international oil conference today.

The terms of the agreements were not published, but it was reliably reported that they included an agreement among American interests to reduce production to 2,000,000 barrels daily as well as to reduce excess stock.

A communiqué said the agreement contributed to work undertaken at Washington and that another conference was foreseen for June, when further measures would be considered.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sound of a rare sort characterized the flute-playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the last concert of the season but one, given under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 6. The tone of what is, without doubt, the oldest of musical instruments and the most difficult of mastery had, for a brief moment in a solo passage of the Brahms Symphony No. 1 in C minor, a fullness and a richness seldom, indeed, heard. Those notes sufficed, we may in all decency say to give the whole occasion glamour and acclaim. That instant of technical victory was enough, we may assure ourselves, to confirm the faith of fond B. S. O. subscribers in their institution and to persuade them to stand by it for another winter.

Could it have been, though, instead of an artistic matter, a case of conscience, rather, on the part of the performer concerned? Once upon a time, does not French tradition tell us, a Breton, or somebody, kept a caché of gold in a hollow stick, which he let slip out and scatter before all eyes, upon being judicially questioned regarding his possession of it?

To ignore sentiment, however, and to take the measure of the evening from the standpoint of excitement, a new work, Markevitch's "Rébus" Ballet, in six connected movements entitled "Prélude," "Danse de Pauvreté," "Gigue des Nez," "Variations des Pas," "Fugue des Vices" and "Parade"—take the last words of the second, third, fourth and fifth numbers and you get in misspelled form a proverb, which solves the rebus. It's an excellently contrived piece of music, supposing we admit, in these days, the element of noise into our notion of music, because the interest grows gradually from the beginning and reaches a lively culmination toward the close; develops, that is to say, from mild stridency into ecstatic din. The fugue, to specify, is an extraordinary study in what modern composers call counterpoint, whether properly or not. The techniques of all the European schools of composing, the Continental ones, at least, seem to be consolidated here, such as Schönberg, Stravinsky and Ravel represent.

By listening respectfully and tolerantly to harsh agglomerations of instrumental timbres, we may presume that we show our manners. In all truth, we display our patience in so doing. Perhaps we had better make sure we are not merely trying to save our faces thereby with generations to come. For posterity, we may be sure, will laugh at us for what we foolishly accept, no less than for what we undiscerningly reject.

W. P. T.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Studio soloist.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Pickens Sisters, vocal trio.
8:30 NBC, "Bad Man's Wedding"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor; speaker; a Capella Choir.
10:00 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Organ recital, Louis Weir.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Genia Zielinska, soprano.
5:45 NBC, "Sleeping Beauty."
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Talk, "Aims of the National Economy League."
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Elvira Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 Studio soloists.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Todady.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, "Neighbors"; Sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of Saxophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS dance music.
7:30 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS dance music.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:30 Yankee Network Artists' Bureau.
10:00 Local dance programs.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
12:30-1:00 CBS, Program from Honolulu.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, Columbia-Oxford debate, "Resolved, That Democracy Has Failed," from New York and London.
6:30 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 American Legion talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS popular programs.
10:15 CBS, Address, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

WHDH Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Inverness Serenaders.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:30 Musical program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble
8:00 Studio program; time.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:45 Connecticut Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 Talk, Mr. Ernest A. L. Hill.
3:15 Popular vocal program.
3:30 NBC, Marcel Grandjeny, harpist; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, Official Service for the officers and men of the dirigible Akron, from Wasnington Cathedral.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, Brahms Series, with Gordon String Quartet.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant, New Hampshire.
8:15 NBC, "Land Where the Good Songs Go," soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Studio recital.
11:30 NBC, Archer Gibson, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:15 Studio soloists.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Talk, Prof. Kirtley Mather.
2:15 NBC, International Radio Forum.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
2:45 "Further Facts America Should Know Before Recognizing Soviet Russia."
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing—the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle
4:30 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program, quartet; little symphony orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Local dance program.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Veal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
3:00 Local dance music.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Donald Novis, tenor.
5:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:30 Vocal trio; reports; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:15 "Songs of Israel."
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists; male chorus.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel quartet.
10:30 "As I See It," Mr. Richard D. Grant.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1140kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—The Gondoliers.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Program from Passion Play Theater, Oberammergau, Ger.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 CBS, Minstrel Program.
2:00 Durrell String Quartet.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Beethoven program.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Reforming the Law Through Legislation."
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local popular programs.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
11:00 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Harry Robbins, baritone.
4:45 Manet String Trio.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance program.
5:45 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
6:00 E. E. Nazzaro, financial talk.
6:15 Frieda Rosenthal, soprano.
6:30 Venetian Serenaders.
6:45 Orrin F. White, tenor.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 Ruth Dale Ward, contralto.
8:00 "Songs of Long Ago."
8:15 "Oklahoma Slickers"; time.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Clarence."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Miessner Electronic Piano.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

South Africa Sets General Election Date

PRETORIA, S. Af., April 7 (AP)—Dissolution of the South African Parliament was officially gazetted today and the general election fixed for May 17.

Akron Victim Recovered

U. S. S. PORTLAND, at Sea Off New Jersey Coast, April 8 (AP)—The body of Lieut.-Col. A. F. Masury, U. S. A., reserve, who was a guest officer aboard the airship Akron on its last voyage, was recovered from the sea today near the scene of the disaster. Colonel Masury, a reserve officer in the United States Ordnance Corps, lived in New York and was chief engineer of the Mack Truck Company. His mother lives in Danvers, Mass.

Hungary Buys British Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An order valued at £250,000 has been placed with the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., by the Hungarian State Railways. The contract includes 26 motors, each of 2500-horse-power capacity, and the greater part of control equipment for 26 electric locomotives.

Erie Navigation Opens

SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 8 (AP)—The 1933 navigation season opened here yesterday when the steamer Glenelg arrived from Amherstburg and took a cargo of coal to Sandwich. The barge India, carrying coal, went to Walkerville. The steamer Pelee, from Canadian ports, also made its first trip of the season to Sandusky.

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BIRMINGHAM

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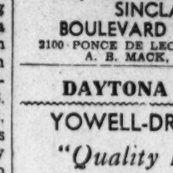

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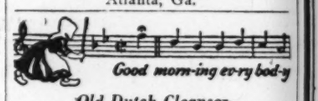

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MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given lo

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473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384
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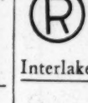

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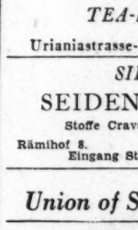

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(Continued)

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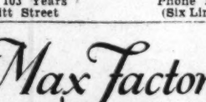

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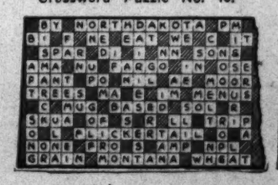
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Crossword Puzzle No. 10.


BY NORTH DAKOTA PA
BI F NE EAT WE C IT
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NONE PRO S AMP NDL
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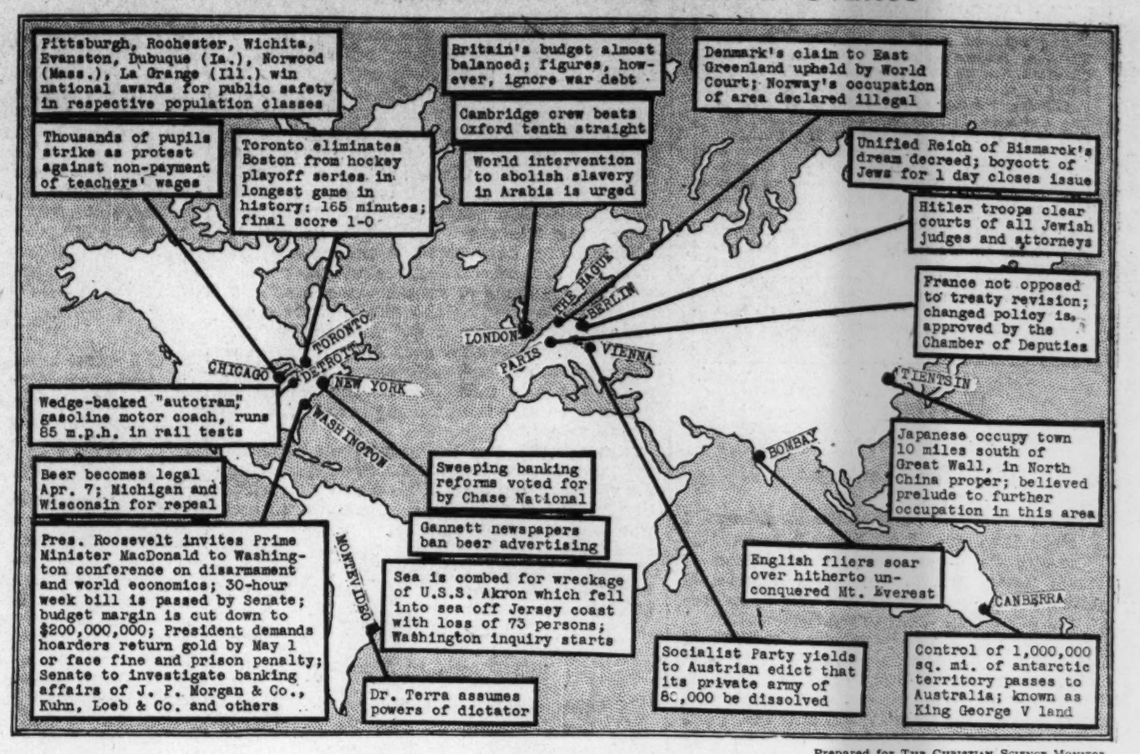
Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pittsburgh, Rochester, Wichita, Evanston, Dubuque (Ia.), Norwood (Mass.), La Grange (Ill.) win national awards for public safety in respective population classes
Thousands of pupils strike as protest against non-payment of teachers' wages
Toronto eliminates Boston from hockey playoff series in longest game in history; 165 minutes; final score 1-0
Britain's budget almost balanced; figures, however, ignore war debt
Cambridge crew beats Oxford tenth straight
World intervention to abolish slavery in Arabia is urged
Denmark's claim to East Greenland upheld by World Court; Norway's occupation of area declared illegal
Unified Reich of Bismarck's dream decreed; boycott of Jews for 1 day closes issue
Hitler troops clear courts of all Jewish judges and attorneys
France not opposed to treaty revision; changed policy is approved by the Chamber of Deputies
Japanese occupy town 10 miles south of Great Wall, in North China proper; believed prelude to further occupation in this area
English fliers soar over hitherto unconquered Mt. Everest
Control of 1,000,000 sq. mi. of antarctic territory passes to Australia; known as King George V land
Socialist Party yields to Austrian edict that its private army of 80,000 be dissolved
Dr. Terra assumes powers of dictator
Sea is combed for wreckage of U.S.S. Akron which fell into sea off Jersey coast with loss of 73 persons; Washington inquiry starts
Pres. Roosevelt invites Prime Minister MacDonald to Washington conference on disarmament and world economics; 30-hour week bill is passed by Senate; budget margin is cut down to $200,000,000; President demands hoarders return gold by May 1 or face fine and prison penalty; Senate to investigate banking affairs of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and others
Wedge-backed "autotram," gasoline motor coach, runs 85 m.p.h. in rail tests
Beer becomes legal Apr. 7; Michigan and Wisconsin for repeal
Sweeping banking reforms voted for by Chase National
Gannett newspapers ban beer advertising
CHICAGO
DETROIT
TORONTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
VIENNA
TIENTSIN
BOMBAY
CANBERRA
MONTEVIDEO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Little Green Heron

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the herons, the little green heron is the one most nature lovers are acquainted with. It is the smallest member of the group in eastern North America, and also the most numerous. It is about 18 inches long with a wing spread of about 25 inches. It has been dubbed "fly-up-the-creek," "Indian pullet," "crab-catcher," "slow-poke," etc.

The breeding range is from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and southward to Honduras in Central America. Winters are spent in Central and South America (occasionally as far north as South Carolina and Texas).

A swamp on the outskirts of civilization is the most likely place to meet a green heron and take note of its blackish-green topknot and long crest feathers, black bill, brown neck and forebreast, white chin and bib, greenish back, wings and tail, gray lower parts, and long yellow-green legs.

After getting on such familiar terms with the bird, you discover it is most active in the twilight. Perhaps that is because the fish, insects, spiders, snails, and other animals upon which it feeds, are more active at that time. The major part of the day is spent in imitating a snag, or a water-logged stump along the shore. But let a minnow or small fry come near, and quick as a flash, out goes the long neck—and a gulp!

The nest is built about the middle of April. Its construction is wholly of small sticks with a lining of tiny twigs. Four pale blue eggs are laid, oblong in shape.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ADVICE is like snow, the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Magdalene—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen.*

Erudite—No long *u* here; sound the word *er'oo-dite.*

Accursed—Two syllables.

Traversing—Accent the first syllable.

Sepulchre—*Sep'-ul-ker,* not *seh'-plih-ker.*

"The priest shall make an atonement (Lev. 4: 20)—The Hebrew word for "to make atonement" comes from the root *kaphar;* literally, "to cover." The early Hebrews seem to have felt that animal sacrifice was in some way equivalent to self-sacrifice; and the rite was regarded as providing a covering for their sins, so putting them out of sight or obliterating them.

"The High Priest of our profession" (Heb. 3: 1)—The word rendered "profession" is more literally translated "confession"; and the general sense of the passage is "the High Priest whom we confess" (as Lord or Leader), or, alternatively, "whom we profess" (to follow). Moffatt renders it "the Apostle and High Priest of our confession," and Weymouth, "the Apostle and High Priest whose followers we profess to be."

"The sin which doth so easily beset us" (Heb. 12: 1)—The single Greek word rendered by the phrase, "which doth so easily beset us," means literally "well surrounded." Its exact meaning in this verse is doubtful, but in consonance with the other metaphors from the running of a race which are to be found in the passage, the reference is probably to sin as a long garment which would hinder running. Hence Moffatt's rendering, "sin with its clinging folds." (Compare Weymouth, "the sin that so cleverly entangles our feet.")

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth (Heb. 12: 6)—The original meaning of the Greek word *paideuo,* here translated "chasten," was "to train children" (*paides*). It may be noted that our English words "chasten" and "chastise" (either of which is a justifiable rendering of the Greek) mean literally to "make chaste or pure" (from the Latin *castus,* "pure").

"Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow" (I Peter 2: 21)—The sudden change of pronoun from the first to the second person, from "us" to "ye," sounds unnatural, and, indeed, is not supported by many important manuscripts which provide the translation, "suffered for you, leaving you an example that ye should follow." (Compare the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian manuscripts; Souter's and Tischendorf's editions of the Greek Text; also Revised Version, Moffatt, etc.)

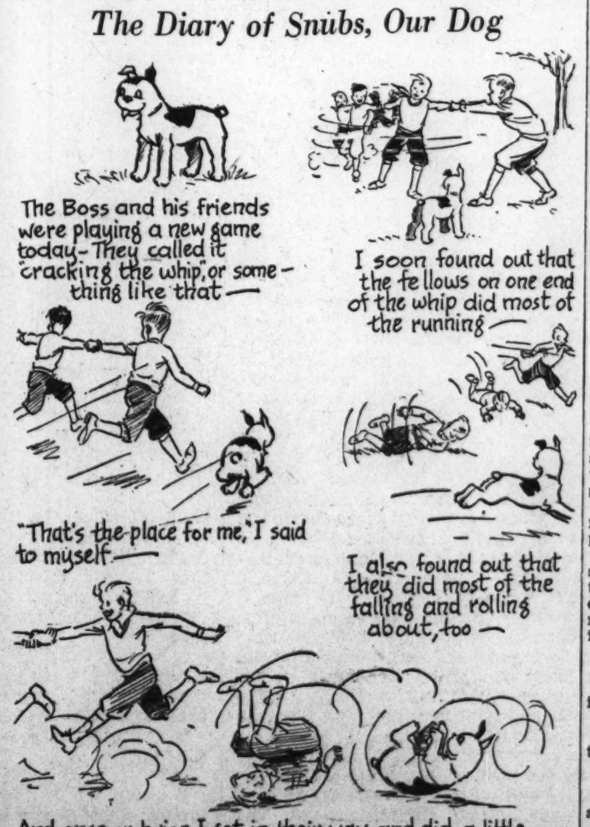
The word translated "example" occurs only here in the New Testament. It meant originally "a writing-copy" (including all the letters of the alphabet, given to beginners as an aid in learning to draw them).

"The one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty" (Luke 7: 41)—The coin known as a "denarius" might more exactly be called "shilling" or "quarter"; certainly not "penny" in our modern sense of the word. It seems to have amounted in Jesus' day to approximately 9½d., or 19 cents (Hastings Bible Dictionary, Article: "Money"), though its actual purchasing power was about 2 shillings, or 50 cents, and it formed the regular wage of a day laborer. The debts, then, would be roughly equivalent to £50 and £5 (or $250 and $25).

"Reconciliation" (I Cor. 5: 18, 19)—It is of interest to note that the Greek word rendered "reconciliation" in these verses is translated "atonement" in Romans 5: 11. In an early papyrus letter, the Greek word is used in the sense of "exchange" (Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament"), and this is what it meant to Aristotle and other classical Greek writers. The connection appears to be that those who formerly were opposed to God, have exchanged this state of estrangement for one of reconciliation or atonement.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss and his friends were playing a new game today—They called it cracking the whip, or something like that—
I soon found out that the fellows on one end of the whip did most of the running—
"That's the place for me," I said to myself—
I also found out that they did most of the falling and rolling about, too—
And once or twice I got in their way and did a little tumbling about myself!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

A Success

Alla Nazimova, the Russian actress, was asked by the select group at a tea in New York the other day to recite something in her own language. She graciously complied.

"Gorgeous! Marvelous! Intense feeling!" from the enraptured appreciators. "What was it?"

It must have cost Nazimova a strain on even her histrionic talents to answer that one with her manner of the grand tragedienne. She had repeated the letters of the alphabet in Russian.—*Des Moines Register.*

Explained

"The only difficulty with the twins is that they are biased."

"Biased?"

"Yes, it's always bias this and bias that."

Meeting the Need

"Do I really need brushing off?" asked the passenger in the Pullman.

"Does you?" exclaimed the porter with great emphasis. "Boss, I'se broke!"—*American Mutual Magazine.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

IN THAT inspiring sermon called "The Greatest Thing in the World," Henry Drummond asks, "Have you ever noticed how much of Christ's life was spent in doing kind things—in merely doing kind things?"

It is a joy to see a genuine recognition of the quality of kindness such as came recently to a busy public school principal. The word "gentle" appeared in a spelling lesson which was being given to a primary grade. After some discussion a child was asked to use this word in a sentence.

"Mr. L——, our principal, is gentle," said the child.

"Yes, he is," responded the teacher, "but why do you say that? What does 'gentle' mean to you?"

"I mean that he is always kind," continued the child.

The supervisor who overheard this conversation could not help thinking how many busy principals would treasure such a tribute, coming with the genuine sincerity of a little child, far more than the laurels which added efficiency or mere scholastic proficiency would bring.

From that child's simple, loving recognition of genuine qualities there has grown in the hearts of those who heard this response a great desire to merit such a tribute from all with whom they associate.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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To fully enjoy hymn singing, the tune as well as the words are in need of being understood," said the soloist. After singing her first number, a short encore was given which served in some measure to illustrate after a fashion her point

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Leave some for manners"—is a familiar table axiom which has as its authority the seventeenth verse of the thirty-first chapter of Ecclesiasticus: "Leave off first for manners' sake; and be not unsatiable, lest thou offend."

The equator—crosses Africa several hundred miles south of the southern boundary of the Sahara Desert.

Worsted—a yarn or thread made of wool, is so called from Worsted, a once famous market-town in Norfolk, England.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Safer Security

THE news out of Paris is the most hopeful since Lausanne. It would be a mistake to exaggerate the reported liberalization of French foreign policy. There are nuances of politics in France which confuse outside observers and often lead them to see a revolution in policy where there has been only a shifting of hold upon a permanent purpose. Thus it is unlikely that Premier Daladier's latest declaration means an abandonment of France's perennial demand for security, but only that Paris is now prepared to approach disarmament by additional paths.

Yet this change of attitude may well be hailed with gratitude by the world. For if France is now willing, as the cable dispatches indicate, to place effectual international supervision of arms first in her disarmament program and to take some definite steps toward revision of the peace treaties, she can make an almost indispensable contribution to European stability.

As recent events have shown, stabilization is urgent. Security sought in competitive armaments has become steadily more insecure. It is a German demand for "security" which lies behind Berlin's insistence on arms equality. And the effort to find safety in alliances has shown such connections to be dangers in themselves. In the last few weeks France has discovered how tightly she is bound on the wheels of the Little Entente chariot. She has come to see how quickly an incident in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia or Roumania might involve her in a general conflagration. Under such conditions alliances may mean only greater insecurity.

It may be that France is now only choosing the lesser of two evils. She may regard general and controlled disarmament as better than the rearmament of Germany. She may prefer to make slight modifications in the peace treaties before great changes are forced upon her. But it should be recognized that there is in France a sincere desire for peace which goes beyond the mere wish to calm the waters in order to retain what was gained in the World War. In renouncing reparations at Lausanne, France displayed a greater willingness to contribute to the world's economic rehabilitation than has been shown so far by her own principal creditor.

The proposal now outlined by which France would lead in relaxing the unanimous consent provision for action of the League of Nations' Council—particularly in the operation of Article 19, which provides for revision of treaties—is logical and timely. The need for it was clearly illustrated in the cumbersome handling of the Manchurian question. And it would now facilitate some necessary melting of Europe's frozen status quo.

That the proposal comes from Paris indicates a real French desire to make fair adjustments. And it should win for France a world good will which is her best hope of security.

A New Army Marches "Over Here"

ACCOUTREMENT clanking; matériel rumbling over rutty roads; boots thudding on corduroy causeways; breaths puffing miniature vaporous clouds into the crisp morning air—tramp, tramp, tramp: the boys are marching. Marching up from the relief billets to the front-line trenches that border the waste acres, the jungle-grown thickets, the burned-over sections, the eroded areas, the trailless wildernesses, the cutover lands, the other threats to soil and climate and water storage and timber needs which constitute the no-man's land that must be crossed and conquered by the new Army of Conservation—the new army of the new deal.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States after the order of Woodrow Wilson, affixed his signature on March 31 to the bill facilitating his forest conservation-employment program, he in effect declared war on the waste and unproductive areas within the United States. In doing so he did not find himself leading his first assault.

He had similarly declared war on the waste lands of New York when he was Governor of that State. As one of the major operations of that war, New York State gave employment to 10,347 men who received $198,122 in wages last year. In addition some 500 families were benefited by $20,000 expended for pine and spruce seed cones, and in return for this expenditure about 27,000 acres of land were planted to some 22,000,000 trees, many fire lines were plowed, much deadwood and forest weed growth were cleared away; a campaign was waged against the gypsy moth, and many other activities which made for efficient use of the land were carried out.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt has moved up to a higher position of authority, he has likewise, as he himself promised, given wider scope to the warfare on wasteful use and expensive disuse of land. No sooner had his signature dried on the new bill than his aides set to work preparing the machinery of enlistment to recruit volunteers from the ranks of the urban jobless to the columns of the suburban conservationists. Within another week many detachments of the new army are expected to be marching to the arboreal front. By midsummer it is expected that more than 200,000 will be going over the top of sequestered hills wielding their armament of axes and spades.

And to what purpose this armed invasion of the wildwood? Unemployment relief, of course; morale building, to be sure; better utilization of land, certainly; rehabilitation of forests, without a doubt; but this is not all confined to tree planting, as many suppose it is. Modern forestry is not merely concerned with remedying the ravages of the ax; it is fully as concerned with meeting other assaults on America's forests—assaults of fire and weeds and insects and freshets.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, has recently pointed out that "millions of man-hours of work can profitably be done on the forests without the planting of a single tree." And so the new army of the new deal goes forth on a broad battle front not only with the expectation of winning many men out of the slough of despond, but of winning many acres out of the slough of neglect.

The war will cost the country for the present an estimated $150,000,000, to be taken from unobligated appropriations already provided for; but its ultimate results, spreading as they will over some 150,000,000 acres of forest lands, should certainly yield to the United States rich returns. It is a distinctly worth-while campaign that rehabilitates not only the battlers but the battleground as well.

The Greenland Decision

WHEN the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague handed down its decision in favor of Denmark in that country's dispute with Norway over the ownership of eastern Greenland, something more than a settlement of disputed sovereignty was put on record. The instant acceptance of the decision by Norway is a heartening example of a national integrity that is willing to accept a reverse in order to dwell amicably with its neighbors.

In the maze of past treaties and settlements connected with former possessions of Norway, and revolving around the successive dominance of that country by Sweden and Denmark, there was enough evidence to cause the Norwegian Government to feel that it was possessed of certain rights. To test these rights a Norwegian expedition landed on the disputed territory and set up its flag. This could only be construed as a gesture to open the question once more, for, when Denmark laid the case before the World Court, Norway at once agreed to abide by the decision of that body.

Many litigants have before now declared their willingness to abide by a court decision. The declaration of such willingness is easy when one believes that one has a good case. The prompt acceptance of that decision when it reverses one's claim is the final proof of good faith. Norway has given ample proof of that good faith, and of her confidence in and respect for international justice.

Throughout the whole dispute both countries have shown the world how such affairs should be handled. There have been no hostilities, no threats nor intimidations. The peaceful and amicable acceptance of the final decision adds to the fine showing that the Scandinavian countries have been making before the world in the proper method of settling international disputes. And this further step in the progressive application of orderly and just procedure adds one more item of effective service to the growing prestige of the World Court.

Fusion or Fustian?

NO MORE serious error of judgment can be made about the current political situation in New York City than to assume that a fusion movement and ticket are a foregone conclusion in the municipal campaign next fall. The disclosures of corruption, the elimination of Mayor Walker, and the wide public disgust with Tammany misgovernment do not of and by themselves assure a fusion of the various elements opposed to Tammany, to say nothing of the kind and extent of a fusion movement that would stand the slightest chance of overthrowing Tammany and defeating its candidate for Mayor or other offices.

Whether there will be a fusion ticket worthy of the name—a "movement" which will really move—will depend on several factors, among them: Will there be real issues and policies, translated into terms the average voter will understand and warm to? Will there be a suitable, qualified candidate who can command a following in his own party and among other elements? Will the right type of campaign leadership for a militant effort be available?

Until these and other pertinent questions can be answered it is idle to talk of fusion, and futile to assume that a fusion ticket can be named and a serious effort made to elect it. Therefore, much of the current fuss and conflict in the Republican ranks is confusing rather than clarifying the situation. Judging by the debate at the public session of a recent meeting of the advisory committee of the New York County Republican Committee, most of the Republicans are taking it for granted that there will be a fusion ticket in the field and that all they have to do is to get ready to shake the fusion plum tree.

Who is the candidate? What, concretely, will be the issues? Who will the general of the fusion campaign be? Thus far, about the only mayoralty candidate seriously suggested is Mr. McKee. Does any political realist really expect McKee to get out of the Tammany organization and run against its candidate? McKee is "regular" and will stay regular, in the opinion of observers whose opinion is worth much. How can the issues of corruption and disgust with Tammany be crystallized and dramatized into anything more vital and appealing than the moth-eaten slogan, "Tammany must go"? The Tiger must laugh in his lair every time he hears that feeble and futile war cry.

Can the groups which want good government really get together and build a constructive program and platform of charter reform, taxation and honest administration? The Republicans will not get anywhere in promoting a fusion movement until they stop talking long enough to do some thinking, and until they get in a frame of mind to fight Tammany as hard as they fight each other.

The lesson New York Republicans need to learn at the moment—and this applies to the State as well as the city—is that in their present low estate it is more important to get right than to get elected. The time is long overdue for them to get right on vital issues, to talk the language of the common people, to have convictions—to stand for something besides for election. The fundamentals for which they need to stand include honesty, real public service, a divorce from Tammany and its deals, leadership the people can trust, and, above all, a program of constructive action and a candidate to rally around.

To Sell Smoke

THE secret is out. The way to motion picture prosperity is disclosed. Not "new lows" in admission prices; not even better films constitute the magician's wand which shall turn the coveted trick. In fact, this open sesame to opulence does not owe its inspiration to the industry at Hollywood. It is a tobacco trade journal which throws the smoke screen behind which movies may attack the problem of empty seats and win back popularity.

"More people would attend the theater if smoking were permitted," oracularly declares this self-appointed benefactor of the theater managers, and suggests a nation-wide campaign to the public based on this assumption. Back of the idea, alas, lies something other than pure altruism.

"The (tobacco) industry is losing a bet," the trade journal proceeds naïvely to admit, and points out that because the average movie theater refuses to permit smoking, "sales are lost to the tobacco business forever. Talk this over with a tobacco jobber. Calculate for him the number of cigarettes which would be consumed in theaters if smoking were permitted."

This belief that the majority of people, or even the majority of smokers, want smoking everywhere is simply fallacious. A recent questionnaire by the Lackawanna Railroad proved that. More than 50,000 ballots were distributed to passengers and the nonsmokers won hands down. About 76 per cent voted for segregation of smokers and nonsmokers. Only 8 per cent were in favor of smoking in all cars.

Further comment seems superfluous. If one thing more were needed to make people walk from instead of to the movie box offices it would be a heavy tobacco-smoke-laden atmosphere in which to spend a choky evening with the wife and children.

April

"This is my singing month; my hawthorn tree
Burgeons once more," we seemed to hear thee say,
"This is my singing month: my fingers stray
Over the lute. What shall the music be?"

APRIL is a poet's month. Its music may defy imitation, but at the same time invites it. "This is my singing month," pants Mr. Commuter, on the way to the station, having paused a little too long over the promise of his garden. "This is my singing month," snarls Mr. Theaterfan, forcing an obstinate collar button against an adamant collar. "This is my singing month." It echoes on through society. And the interesting thing is this: When Mr. Commuter quoted the line, he didn't know he was panting, nor did Mr. Theaterfan know he was snarling. For it was April in their bosoms—soft or boiled.

April is something like conscience, but making poets of us all. It's no use wanting not to be a poet in April. A bird might as well want not to sing, or buds to open. They find the month's command inexorable, as Geoffery Dearmer testifies in the Oxford Book of Carols:

She comes like a bride
In front of the tide
Of emerald mist.
No keen weather stays her;
No bird disobeys her;
No bud can resist.

Likewise, none can resist the urge that makes common men become poets. Not all good poets, not even mediocre poets—but let that pass. Each has his hawthorn tree. Each notes its burgeoning.

But if April is imperious in certain respects, she does not demand that men leave home or duty to experience the pleasances she can bestow. To the Englishman on foreign shores England may seem suddenly far away "now that April's there." But over the "springing spray," this kind month already has brought him clear visions of white thatched cottages floundering in golden floods of daffodils. And the Irishman in any land knows that Erin's air just now is silver with those showers that make her grass the greenest, perhaps, of any grass the world around. And somehow the New Englander, even if far from home, has already begun to think of lilacs.

So every wandering lover of every land goes back to it on April's wings, even while he bends over desk or lathe, or carries his salesman's satchel from office to office. And every stay-at-home is glad to stay at home while April stays. If each, willy-nilly, finds himself a poet in a poet's month—then how congenial! For he may rest assured that he will not be allowed to tire of his new rôle. April stays not long, at best.

Editorial Notes

Adoption of the League of Nations pact against narcotics has been assured with ratification by the necessary twenty-five nations. Now if the member countries could be made to see that excessive armaments are merely another type of opiate that lulls to false security—

Among the other highly encouraging signs is the fact that many ex-service men have apparently come to the conclusion that they have mistakenly been placing the accent on the "ex."

Possibly the hens that are reported to be laying those seasonally appropriate purple, blue and vermilion eggs at Byron, Calif., are the gayly colored baby chicks of last Eastertide.

Austere Nanking

NANKING

THE capital of China, under the influence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and a group of like-minded subordinates, is becoming one of the most austere cities in the world. General Chiang believes in constant hard work and very moderate recreation. Nanking, after six years of his attentive consideration, has become known to youthful Chinese residents as a city where one must work most of the time, because there is nothing else to do.

The tone of this austere capital is indicated by the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, founded by General Chiang. This is the recreation center for resident officers and thousands of cadets from the Central Military Academy and its subsidiary institutions. A list of commands suggested by General Chiang hangs on the walls of this splendid modern clubhouse. Among them are: Do not drink; do not smoke; do not borrow money; do not lie; do not covet fortune; do not falsely represent yourself; do not be proud; do not be lazy.

Members of this association are proposed and balloted for as in similar institutions elsewhere, and the moral requirements for members are so high that one pledges himself to as many prohibitions as do members of some religious orders, or the Communist Party in Russia. Undoubtedly the membership of this organization is intended as the nucleus of an earnest group of abstemious, hard-working men intent upon "saving" China.

Municipal regulations, imposed since Nanking became China's capital, emphasize the same earnest, abstemious tone. Cabarets, dance halls and saloons are forbidden and actually suppressed. Gambling, so prevalent among Chinese, is strictly prohibited, and those who disobey regulations against gambling severely punished. All forms of amusement, except sports, are rigorously restricted. But General Chiang, although he takes little exercise himself, is an enthusiastic supporter of all forms of sport, and has contributed personally to the extensive facilities for sports in Nanking.

The new athletic stadium in Sun Yat-sen National Park, under the shadow of Purple Mountain, will be completed in September, after more than two years' work, at a cost of $1,500,000 silver. It was designed by S. S. Kwan, an American-returned student who made a fine athletic record in the United States, and designed and built the stadium in Mukden for the old Chinese régime there.

This stadium will provide facilities for every kind of sport, Western and Chinese. The main stadium, with a seating capacity of 40,000, is intended for football, baseball, track and field events. Under the grand stands dormitories are being constructed to accommodate 2600 people. Here contestants may live during the national field days which will bring boys and girls from all parts of China.

A smaller stadium, with seating capacity for 1500, is designed exclusively for Chinese boxing, of which General Chiang is a leading patron. There are other smaller stadia for basketball, tennis, and volley ball. A large swimming pool has been built, with spacious seating accommodation when swimming events are staged.

Nanking, so austere in most respects, has turned to athletics with almost unanimous enthusiasm. Most of the government leaders are patrons of one or more forms of athletics. Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister, heads a committee to organize China's first national athletic meet next October 10, China's Independence Day. The committee of twenty-five includes statesmen, diplomats, university presidents, and two women, deans of athletic departments in girls' schools. For girls as well as boys are encouraged to share in China's new athletic enthusiasms.

Whether General Chiang is absent directing anti-Communist campaigns or whether he is in Nanking, his personality dominates the capital. His ideas have prevailed in the stringent municipal regulations, in the Moral Officers' Endeavor Association, in the emphasis upon amateur athletics, in the development of the Central Military Academy where hundreds of young men are learning the arts of modern warfare. A three-story pink building is being completed as his residence on Purple Mountain, and below in the valley are the whitewashed barracks of his personal army.

General Chiang also has encouraged the development of the National Park near Purple Mountain, intended to become the finest natural playground in China. The park has been admirably landscaped, and 100,000 trees have been planted which in a few years will convert undulating bare plains into an artificial forest. Here again a "lesson" is intended: an example to Chinese to plant trees after they have ruthlessly cut them down without replacing them for centuries.

Nanking as a capital is still in a primitive state. Much of the old worn-out city remains, and the new has barely begun. But General Chiang and his associates have struck a tone which is likely to be permanent. The capital of New China is a very serious-minded, austere city. It has time only for recreations which build up the body and improve the mind. In such an atmosphere, it is hoped that a generation may be reared which will be competent to cope with the immense problem of reconstructing China.

D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Illegal Immigration

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Attention was called recently by a statement in The Christian Science Monitor to the gratifying results secured by the immigration service last year in cutting down immigration from Europe by quota to less than 10 per cent of the allotment under the 1924 act.

That was accomplished under President Hoover's order to consular offices restricting the number of visas issued. Notwithstanding the good results obtained, the President realized his order was an invasion of the right of Congress to control immigration, and suggested in a message a year ago that the executive order referred to should be replaced by congressional action. Congress, accordingly, took up bills intended to accomplish that object through decimation of European quotas and the establishment of quotas for the Western Hemisphere.

Such bills failed of passage, due to opposition of party leaders and of certain interests inimical to the restriction of immigration. In the absence of legislation of this character, further restriction of legal immigration must depend upon the point of view of the incoming President.

Departmental reports, while stressing the result in restriction of immigration, secured under the President's order, have been curiously silent about the enormous inflow of illegal immigration which has naturally received added impulse from partial closing of the gates to quota countries. Since the opening of the gates in 1921, and up to July 1, 1931, there entered legally 4,204,238 aliens, including some hundreds of thousands from Mexico.

In that same period there came across the border surreptitiously and remained illegally a number estimated at 2,000,000 or more (for vertification of this estimate see hearing on "Unemployment" before Senate Commerce Committee, April, 1930, at pp. 89 to 94). Of those 2,000,000, there had been deported up to July 1, 1930, only 187,304, and about 26,000 the following year. This enormous inflow of deportable aliens, most of them undesirable and many of them criminal, continues, supplying now a source of large income to an immigration bootlegging fraternity.

Why that condition? Because powerful influences, inimical to restriction, blocked efforts to make the law of 1924 effective. It contained no provision for apprehension or punishment of violators, and no adequate measure for deportation. Similar influences have nullified efforts to correct these defects in the law since its passage.

In consequence, the Immigration Bureau deports only those turned over to it by state institutions. A patrol force of 747 men, many of them executives, can apprehend only a small percentage of those attempting to enter across 8000 miles of border and seacoast. Under existing conditions, defense against surreptitious entrants must be made after they have passed the guards. Ships from most of the continental countries of Europe are bringing over, in addition to their regular crews, many thousands of "immigrant seamen," who pay for passage $200 or more per head, and are turned loose in American ports under that provision of the law which allows seamen arriving on foreign vessels to remain for sixty days to secure reshipment. Why shut our eyes to these facts while unemployment and crime increase? Why not demand necessary action by Congress?

V. S. MCCLATCHY, Executive Secretary
California Joint Immigration Committee.
San Francisco, Calif.

A Force to End Force

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all wish wars to cease, and many of us believe that a council of the nations is the first step to preventing wars. The purpose of this letter is to express the view that in the world of today the council would be much more effective if it had military forces under its control.

This proposal is thought by many to be reactionary. "By appealing to force," say they, "you are accepting the very principle that we wish to deny." It appears to the writer, however, that there is complete analogy between a police force in our home towns and a military force under the League. The present necessity for a police force is accepted by a majority of people, and the force does not interfere with law-abiding citizens, though it arrests lawbreakers.

In international affairs, as in home affairs, the lawbreaker often moves quickly. The League then finds itself in the position of saying "The action of 'Erewhon' in occupying that territory was unjustified," but the reply, "Well, it is done now," is apt to carry great force in council, though evidently it confers no moral justification.

The military forces involved need not be of enormous size. They need not be so large as to be capable of defeating by themselves any single nation. All that is required is that they shall be of such a size that even the most powerful nation will hesitate at the thought that the League's force will at once join its opponent.

When the police force is efficient, it has been found that the individual, of his own will, ceases to carry arms. In a similar way, when there is an effective force under the orders of the League, we shall find disarmament making real progress because confidence will begin to spring up.

Clearly there are a lot of important questions that will need settlement connected with such a force, payment of its initial cost, its recruiting, its command, its finance, and its supply in war, but all could be arranged, given the acceptance of the principle.

CLEMENT LONG.
London.

On Cecil Rhodes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the article on Rhodes—"Empires: Modern Style"—The Christian Science Monitor, February 21. It is, I am sure, an unfair estimate of the man. His comparison with Gordon is unfortunate. When Gordon was sent to settle the Basuto question, his peaceful methods failed, because—as his last biographer says—he found no one to agree with them in South Africa except Cecil Rhodes.

The aim of Rhodes's whole lifework from youth onward was this. He worked for strength in South Africa, as a fulcrum for strength in the Empire, by means of which again he hoped for the united strength of the British Empire and America, as the means "to make wars to cease and for the betterment of humanity." The Union, first of South Africa and then of the Empire, was in his thoughts to be on a federal basis, or home rule for the several parts—in fact, he anticipated our present "Commonwealth of Nations." He used to say, "Napoleon might have succeeded in uniting the world, if he had hit upon the idea of home rule."

Rhodes revealed his ideals to few men—such as Stead, the moral reformer; Booth, the evangelist. It was such men who understood him and who believed in the basis of his political visions. He had at first such success, almost beyond the dreams of romance, that when he saw insuperable obstacles to the federal unity of South Africa, with the Transvaal becoming anti-British and anti-Cape Colony and leaning to Germany, and also knew that the British Government couldn't, and perhaps shouldn't, intervene, he no doubt became arrogant. So he took the responsibility on his own shoulders and the fatal short cut of assisting the Uitlanders in the Transvaal.

If he had succeeded, it is probable that there would have been no South African war, and just conceivable that there might have been no great war. His aims at least were to prevent both calamities which he foresaw. He was never racial, but believed in the value of the character and political genius of the Anglo-Saxon races to leaven the mixture of races in the colonies and dominions of the Empire and of the world.

London. HERBERT BAKER.

[Sir Herbert Baker, R. A., worked for Rhodes for ten years, in close association, as architect and adviser in matters relating to art and nature, which were an important part of Rhodes' outlook.]

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My article was not intended to give a full account of Rhodes or his personality. He was taken as an outstanding example of the attitude of mind of his generation, which was to be found in every country. He was contrasted with one or two men ahead of their time—like Gordon—and with that characteristic modern attitude which is expressed in the Covenant of the League and in denunciation of Japanese patriotism. If I remember, I illustrated that earlier Imperial attitude by Rhodes's own words. In any case, I easily could do so.

I readily accept Sir Herbert Baker's opinion about Rhodes's character. I do not blame the nineteenth century for its somewhat crude (as I still think it) imperialism, or, in the case of Anglo-Saxons, for their belief that peace and Christianity were to be promoted by annexing undeveloped territory wherever they could do so. (Rhodes tricked Lo Bengula into signing away his sovereignty.) But though I do not blame them for their no doubt sincere convictions, I still think I am justified in contrasting those convictions with the best convictions of today.

But if my words may appear to have cast aspersions on the personal character of Rhodes, I welcome Sir Herbert Baker's letter.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.
London.

Mabuhay and Tradition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would have been very thrilling indeed to hear crowds at Manila shout "Mahuhay" as Governor-General Roosevelt sailed away. Mabuhay sounds less like escaping steam and happens to be the correct word besides.

While Mabuhay is an old Filipino word, its use as a traditional word for hail and farewell is very recent, and is due to the ingenuity of an American publicity agent.

Your March 16 issue carries the note relative to mahuhay and its traditional use.

FRANK L. CONE.
Richmond, Va.